

DAILY REPORT

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VARIATION TO BUSH ARRIVAL IN HANGZHOU 5 MAY

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1708 GMT on 5 May carries a version of the Beijing XINHUA English item entitled "George Bush, Party Arrive in Hangzhou 5 May," published on page B 1 of the 5 May China DAILY REPORT. The XINHUA Chinese version is identical to the English version except for the following:

In paragraph one, line two the Chinese version reads: "...plane from New Zealand for an official visit to China. Greeting them at..."

BEIJING ANALYZES U.S. STRATEGY AGAINST USSR

OWO50841 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 82

["International Current Events" program commentary: "A Dispute Concerning U.S. Strategy Against the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Since this spring, there has been a dispute in the United States regarding the freezing of nuclear arms, and to date the dispute has not ended. Since the dispute concerns the basic U.S. strategic policy toward the Soviet Union, it has drawn extensive attention both at home and abroad.

On 10 March, some 140 congressmen, headed by Senators Kennedy and Hatfield, submitted a draft resolution to Congress on freezing American and Soviet nuclear arms at the present level before holding talks to reduce them. On 22 March, Congress began to discuss this draft resolution. Next day, however, 58 congressmen, headed by Senators Jackson and Warner, submitted another draft resolution to reduce, through talks, American and Soviet nuclear arms to an equal level before putting a freeze on them. Each of these opposing proposals has a number of supporters inside and outside the U.S. Congress. In the past 2 months, many congressmen and personages in political and press circles made statements and published articles, explaining the reasons for their support of one proposal or the other. The dispute over the freezing of nuclear arms has extended far beyond Congress and become a nationwide debate.

In late March and early April, U.S. President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig made separate statements on the American nuclear policy, indicating the government stance on the issue, that is, supporting Jackson's proposal and criticizing Kennedy's. In his 31 March statement, Reagan stressed that freezing nuclear arms at this time was not in the interests of the United States, for it would legalize the vast superiority enjoyed by the Soviets, rather than urge them to reduce their arsenal.

The nuclear arms dispute between the two groups -- freezing before reduction through talks or reduction through talks before freezing -- seems, on the surface to be an issue of method and process. In reality, however, it is a much more intensive question. Generally speaking, there are three different views between the two groups.

1. They have different estimates of the relative nuclear forces of the United States and the Soviet Union. In the opinion of those standing for freezing before talks, both sides have several thousand nuclear warheads, and each is capable of destroying the other. They hold that the nuclear arms at present will bring no loss to the United States. The other group, however, holds an opposite view, believing that the Soviet Union enjoys an obvious superiority as far as intercontinental guided missiles launched from its continental bases and medium-range guided missiles in Europe are concerned. Freezing nuclear arms at this time, they say, would keep the Soviet superiority and would be dangerous to the United States.

2. There are different opinions as to whether freezing nuclear arms will force the Soviet Union to hold arms reduction talks according to the U.S. requirements. One group believes that freezing nuclear arms at this time will assist in restraining the Soviet attempt to expand its nuclear arms and will force it to proceed with talks.

In contrast, the other group holds that freezing nuclear arms at this time is falling into the Soviet trap, and that it is tantamount to the U.S. giving up the tactic of forcing the Soviets to sit down to talk and of making a bargain with them.

3. More important, the two groups hold obviously different views on the core question of how to maintain American strength while controlling the U.S.-Soviet arms race. Those standing for freezing as the first step hold that only the halt of the arms race can bring about a gradual de-escalation of arms expansion, which is beneficial to the United States in reducing its military expense burden and improving its economic situation. Those opposed to this view say that the above is only a naive illusion. They stress that the key to arms control lies in keeping the U.S. position of real strength and restoring its strategic balance with the Soviet Union.

It is thus obvious that the dispute, centered on the freeze of nuclear weapons, is in fact a continuation of the dispute on the strategy against the Soviet Union which had been carried on between the two groups in the United States for a long time. The key question to this dispute is, what countermeasures should the United States adopt -- under a situation in which the Soviet Union has been continually speeding up its armament expansion and increasingly gaining superiority, not only in conventional, but also in nuclear weapons -- to curb Soviet armament expansion and improve the position of the United States? Should the United States place its hopes of influencing the Soviet Union on promoting detente, disarmament talks or even on adopting a restraint attitude in unilaterally slowing down the development of nuclear weapons? Or should the United States seek for a balance in its actual strength by focusing its efforts on strengthening military force, particularly nuclear strength?

The dispute between the groups with these two strategic ideas has been carried on for more than a decade. Later, as the Soviet Union openly launched armed aggression against Afghanistan and pressed forward steadily in Europe, in the Middle East and in Central America, international tension has increasingly intensified and the United States has been forced into a passive position. In this connection, the view that the United States should improve its actual strength and take a hardline attitude against the Soviet Union has become prevalent in the United States. It was exactly this hardline strategy that President Reagan adopted after he assumed his post.

In the past year or so, the Reagan administration had made considerable efforts to speed up armament expansion and development of both conventional and nuclear weapons. At the same time, the Reagan administration has adopted a rather strong diplomatic stand against the Soviet Union. Reagan and other high-ranking government officials time and again made remarks on the possibility of engaging in a limited nuclear war. This aroused uneasiness and terror among the public in West Europe and in the United States. They are worried because they think the hardline policy taken by the Reagan administration will cause trouble.

The antinuclear peace movement, which started in West Europe, has already spread to the United States. In mid-April, an antinuclear movement of "projecting ground zero" was launched in hundreds of cities in the United States. The so-called movement "projecting ground zero" is a campaign of exposing the terrible situation arising from the supposed explosion of a nuclear bomb. This antinuclear mass campaign will certainly influence political circles in the United States.

Furthermore, Reagan's plans for armament expansion have greatly increased financial burdens on the U.S. Government and made the financial deficit become uncontrollable. As a result, the United States suffered another economic retrogression and the number of unemployed greatly increased. The Reagan administration's continued increase in military spending and the slash in social welfare spending has caused widespread dissatisfaction and there is an increasingly strong demand for a cut in military expenditure.

Under such circumstances, the dispute on the strategy against the Soviet Union between the two groups, which had been calmed down for a while, once again started and intensified. The dispute on the freeze of nuclear weapons has not yet ended.

In late April, four former high-ranking government officials made a new proposal, calling on the U.S. Government to make a change in its dexterous strategy and maintaining that the United States should not be the first to use nuclear weapons. Their proposals have met with criticism and opposition from various circles. It is held that such a view would make the West unable to counter Soviet superiority in conventional weapons in Europe and would undermine the foundation of the West's policy of deterrence.

The dispute on U.S. nuclear policy is still going on at present. It remains to be seen what influence and result it will actually bring about.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS U.S. AMITY DELEGATION

OW301620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met this afternoon in the Great Hall of the People with a friendship delegation from the city of Los Angeles, the United States. The delegation is led by Caroline Ahmanson, chairwoman of the Los Angeles-Guangzhou Sister City Association.

Among those present were Han Kehua, director-general of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism of China; Lu Zhengzhe, deputy director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China; and Hou Tong, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Also present was U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel, Jr.

BO YIBO MEETS WITH U.S. EDUCATION GUESTS

Education Technology Expert

OW051307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Bo Yibo met today with Wilbur Schramm, U.S. expert in educational technology, one of the founders of communication studies and senior research fellow of the East-West Center, and Professor Timothy L.M. Yu at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. They discussed issues including audio-visual education, mass media and exchanges among journalists. An Gang, director of the Institute of Journalism of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, was also present.

The guests arrived April 30.

Sloan Fellows Delegation

OW051331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Bo Yibo met here this afternoon with a delegation of Sloan Fellows of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A., led by Professor Abraham J. Siegel, dean of the Sloan School of Management of the institute. They had a friendly conversation.

The 62-member delegation arrived in Beijing May 3 for a visit to China.

OFFICIAL GREETINGS SOVIET LISTENERS ON MAY DAY

OWO60254 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 30 Apr 82

[May Day greetings to Soviet listeners from Deputy Chief of the Coal Extraction Department of the PRC Coal-Mining Research Institute (Zhang Xinbao) -- in Chinese fading into Russian translation]

[Text] Dear Soviet radio listeners: Allow me to convey warm festive greetings from afar to the workers and all working people of the Soviet Union on the occasion of May Day -- the day of international solidarity of working people.

More than 20 years ago I studied at the Kharkov Mining Institute. I spent 5 unforgettable years in your vast country. Not only did I acquire abundant scientific and technical knowledge in the mining profession but also brought back with me to the motherland the valuable friendship of the Soviet people toward the Chinese people. To this day I often remember that wonderful time and the beloved teachers and fellow students with whom I lived in close friendship, and also other sincere and good friends.

First of all, I would like to mention my Russian language teacher, Inna Fedorovna Vinogradova. She was a strict, demanding teacher during lectures, but a kind older sister afterward. She thought up all sorts of ways to help us improve our level of Russian as quickly as possible. Not only did she try to give us a lot during lectures but she also organized various discussions for us on current events, political subjects, literature and art, and invited us to her place. In order to enrich our lives she often took us to theaters and told us about the works of the great Russian musicians. I am very fond of the beautiful, stirring music and graceful dances from Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake" and the warm, solemn music, full of patriotic spirit, from the well-known opera by Glinka "Ivan Susanin." I also like Pushkin's verses "The Captive" and "To Chaadayev," which are full of revolutionary spirit and yearning for freedom and liberation. All this helped acquaint us even further with the brilliant Russian cultural heritage.

I often remember my fellow students and friends: Ivanov, who lived with me in the same dormitory; Liman, with an open and straightforward character; the benevolent Zhaurov, who sat next to me at lectures and was ready to come to my aid at any moment. They all helped me greatly in my studies and life. We also discussed KOMSOMOL affairs together and shared our dreams about the future of communist society.

After 5 years of study we finished at the institute. The director of the institute delivered an ardent speech to us. He commended us for persistence in our studies, our modesty and diligence, congratulated us on excellent progress in our studies and expressed the hope that we would sow the seeds of Chinese-Soviet friendship all over China. The heads of the institute and faculties and teachers came to the railroad station to see us off. A number of old well-known doctors of science took off their coats, rolled up their sleeves and helped us carry our luggage. Unable to part, we kept shaking hands and many of us had tears in our eyes. I still recall that stirring picture.

Soviet people wanted to know about China and hoped that the new socialist China would rapidly rise and prosper in the East. On the eve of our national day certain factories, VUZes and pioneer organizations always invited us to friendship evenings and asked us to tell them about the achievements of the new China and to put on artistic performances. We, the Chinese students studying at the Kharkov Mining Institute, organized a small choir. The songs "The Long March," "Return from the Long Swim" and other Chinese songs that we sang were warmly received.

During my stay in the Soviet Union I deeply felt everywhere the friendly feelings of the Soviet people toward the Chinese people, be it in a secluded forest park in Kharkov or in the noisy and lively center of the city; in the Donbass Mines or by the blast furnaces of the Novokuznetsk metallurgical combine; in sunny Sochi by the Black Sea or Usinsk in snowy Siberia, warm, friendly hands were extended to us everywhere.

In 1958 I was doing practical work at a mine near Stalino, now called Donetsk. I was sent to live with a miner's family where I was treated as one of the family. I have always remembered this. The mistress of the house, Auntie Nyura, looked after me very thoughtfully. When I would come home from work she would always pour me a glass of cool tasty wine which she made herself; she would not let me wash my own clothes because she was afraid I'd get tired. When I would rest at home during the day after night shift she would not let the children talk in the house or listen to the radio, so I could sleep. The old granny treated me like a son and would tirelessly admonish me: Sonny, your parents are not here; when you go down into the mine you must always be careful. Even if you only scratch yourself your mother's heart would ache if she found out.

Their small daughter Vera was a happy, intelligent girl. She would always ask me to tell her Chinese children's fairy tales and to tell her about the training of life of Chinese pioneers. We often gathered around the table and ate hot, aromatic Ukrainian borscht, discussed domestic affairs and listened to Russian and Ukrainian songs. I always felt myself part of the family.

More than 20 years have passed, and although I have not had the chance to visit the Soviet Union again since then, through the magazine GORNOZHURANL, UGOL, UGOL UKRAINY and others, I have kept up with developments in mining in the Soviet Union. My colleagues have visited Leningrad a number of times and were very warmly received by colleagues from the coal industry. I was particularly pleased that last May, during an organizational committee session of the international mining congress held in Beijing, I was able to welcome to our scientific research institute a Soviet delegate, veteran of the mining business, Professor Dokukin, who delivered a substantial scientific report. He briefed us about the development of the mining industry in the Soviet Union in the next few years and answered our questions. The report by Professor Dokukin was met by warm applause from scientific and research workers of the mining industry in our country.

Dear Soviet friends, our country is now taking big steps along the path of realizing the four modernizations. In 1981 coal output in our country exceeded 600 million tons. Our coal industry is being provided with modern technical equipment, and we ourselves have designed and manufactured complex integral mechanized excavating equipment, hydraulic props and small-cut combines for extracting coal from thin and thick seams. Moreover, in our country we have developed new hydraulic coal excavation technology and equipment.

As a scientific worker involved in coal industry research I sincerely hope that relations and cooperation in science and technology between our two countries will strengthen and develop from day to day.

In concluding my speech I would like to take this opportunity to send festive regards to all Soviet miners and scientific workers in the coal industry, to the teachers of Kharkov mining institute and my former fellow students, and to wish you all great success in your work, happiness in life and health.

DPRK SCORES U.S.-SOUTH KOREAN 'PROVOCATIONS'

OW051810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 5 May 82

["U.S.-South Korean Armed Provocations Condemned at Panmunjom"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 5 (XINHUA) -- Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side, protested the recent U.S. and South Korean armed provocations and called for a halt to such acts at the 412th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom yesterday.

At the meeting called at the request of the Korean-Chinese side, Han Chu-kyong said the U.S. and South Korean forces committed more than 4,000 cases of aerial reconnaissance and military provocations from March 6 to April 30. From April 21 to 30, the South Korean army fired bullets and gun shots at the northern side in the central eastern and western sectors of the military demarcation line, killing or wounding policemen of the North who were on their routine patrol, he added. These provocations severely violated the armistice agreements, Han Chu-kyong noted.

Han Chu-kyong demanded that the U.S. and South Korean troops stop any further military provocations against the northern part of Korea.

ZHAO ZIYANG, GU MU MEET JAPANESE ECONOMIST

OW041600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang met in Zhongnanhai this afternoon with the Japanese representatives, headed by noted economist Saburo Okita, attending the second annual meeting of the China-Japan Society for Exchange of Economic Information. Premier Zhao told the Japanese guests that "as influential experts in economic information, you have made contributions to the development of the Japanese economy and have made instructive suggestions in China's economic development since you are also knowledgeable about China's economy."

The Japanese economists briefed the premier on Japan's economic development after the Second World War.

Present were State Councillor Gu Mu and Chinese representatives to the annual meeting Ma Hong and Xue Muqiao. Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori was also present.

YANG SHANGKUN RECEIVES JAPANESE DELEGATION

OW051806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with a cultural friendship delegation from Fukuoka, Japan, led by Mayor Naoki Fukushima. The delegation arrived in Beijing May 3 after attending the celebrations for the fifth anniversary of the establishment of sisterly ties between Guangzhou and Fukuoka and paying a visit to Guilin in south China.

SRV TROOPS FIRE ON CHILDREN IN YUNNAN 28 APR

OW051548 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese armed personnel recently created a bloody incident once again in our Yunnan border areas and wounded four children of the Yao nationality.

Eight Yao nationality children from the Lizhishu production team, Maandi commune, Jinping County, Yunnan Province, were grazing oxen and playing on this side of the Jie He on the morning of 28 April. Vietnamese troops on the other side of the river suddenly opened fire at them at 1200. Hou Ronglian, 8 years old, was seriously wounded in the stomach, 10-year old Liu Qibei was shot in the arm, 13-year old Hou Zhengrong was wounded in the head with one of his eyes damaged and 14-year old Hou Zhengsan was shot in the leg. Informed of the incident, militiamen of the Lizhishu production team returned fire and took risks to rescue the four wounded children from within the Vietnamese troops' range of fire and sent them to the hospital for emergency treatment.

EXPLOSION OCCURS AT SOVIET CENTER IN VIENTIANE

OW051944 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1320 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA) -- An explosion took place in the Soviet cultural center in Vientiane on 2 May, according to a report from Vientiane.

Two Lao youths were arrested on 3 May by the Lao authorities on charges that they had something to do with the explosion, according to a UPI report quoting a PATHET LAO NEWS AGENCY staff member. The three-story Soviet cultural center in downtown Vientiane was still closed and guarded by a number of Pathet Lao soldiers on 4 May.

Prior to this, 30 to 40 Lao people were arrested by the Lao authorities on charges that they had attempted to sabotage the third national congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

FANG YI MEETS AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH OFFICIAL

OW041555 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- Fang Yi, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, met with C.G. McCue of Australia, director of the Division of Antarctic Research, this evening. They discussed strengthening cooperation in Antarctic research.

PACIFIC BASIN COUNTRIES END NAVAL EXERCISES

OW301323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 30 (XINHUA) -- The 39-day Pacific basin cooperation naval exercises came to a close today, according to Japanese press reports. The military exercises were jointly staged by Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. More than 29,000 troops, 60 warships and 120 military aircraft of the five Pacific basin countries participated in the exercises. This was the largest one of the eight exercises held since 1971.

The exercises, centered on U.S. Marine's transport and landing operations, were described as a "U.S. strategic demonstration on a global scale."

GU MU MU MEI'S VISITING DANISH BUSINESSMEN

OW051329 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu met today with Holger Hansen, general manager of the East Asiatic Company Ltd. of Denmark and his party.

Gu Mu welcomed Hansen on his 78th visit to China. Gu Mu said the relations and economic cooperation between China and Denmark have developed very well. He hoped the East Asiatic Company Ltd. would play a great role in bilateral trade and technical cooperation between the two countries. Zheng Hongye, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, was also present.

The guests arrived April 30. They will leave for Shanghai and other Chinese cities tomorrow.

LUXEMBOURG PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR HOME

OW051802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Guangzhou, May 5 (XINHUA) -- Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner, his wife and party wound up their visit to China and left by plane here for home via Hong Kong this evening. Among those seeing them off at the airport was Liang Weilin, vice-governor of Guangdong Province. Also on hand were Zhang Canming, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Zheng Weizhi, Chinese ambassador to Luxembourg, who accompanied the guests on the visit.

Prime Minister Werner asked Vice-Minister Zhang to convey his thanks to Premier Zhao Ziyang, and described his visit as "very successful and unforgettable."

The Luxembourg guests arrived in Guangzhou from Guilin by special plane this afternoon. During their stay in Guangzhou, Prime Minister Werner and his party visited China's 1982 Spring Commodities Fair.

While in Guilin, Werner told XINHUA, "This is my first visit to China. The many things I have seen in China have left a deep impression on me. I've also seen that the Chinese leaders are making efforts to improve the livelihood of the people and modernize their country." Referring to relations between Luxembourg and China, Werner said that the two countries share many views on international issues. They all proceed from these common principles: All countries, big or small, should enjoy equality, refrain from interfering in others' internal affairs and support international cooperation.

"Luxembourg and China both oppose hegemonism, and China supports political integration in Europe." Prime Minister Werner said he hoped that economic relations and technical cooperation between the two countries would continue to grow on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

NORWEGIAN COMMERCE OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR HOME

OW051818 Beijing XINHUA in English 1705 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- Arne Langeland, secretary-general of the Ministry of Commerce and Shipping of Norway, and his party left here for home after winding up their visit to China.

During their stay in Beijing, they had talks with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Ministry of Communications and China National Ship Chartering Corporation on developing bilateral economic cooperation and trade.

On May 3, Zheng Tuobin, first vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met and feted the Norwegian guests. The Norwegian guests arrived here May 2 at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

PENG CHONG MEETS WITH SPANISH CP STUDY GROUP

OW031517 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met here this evening with the study group of the Spanish Communist Party led by Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Central Executive Committee and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the party. Later, the guests were honored at a dinner hosted by Peng Chong.

Also present were Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.C.P. Central Committee, and Feng Xuan, member of the C.C.P. Central Committee and adviser to the International Liaison Department.

The group returned to Beijing April 30 after a tour of the east China cities of Nanjing, Changzhou, Shanghai and Hangzhou. They are leaving here for home tomorrow.

RONG YIREN LEAVES FOR SWITZERLAND, ITALY

OW041225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- Rong Yiren, chairman and president of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, and his party left here today for a visit to Switzerland at the invitation of the foundation for the St. Gallen International Management Symposium in Switzerland. The purpose of Rong Yiren's present visit is to explain to participants to the forthcoming symposium China's policy and practice in economic cooperation with other countries and utilization of foreign investment.

Rong Yiren has also been invited by the European management forum and the Italian Commercial Bank to negotiate economic cooperation with personages from industrial, commercial and financial circles of Europe and Italy.

The St. Gallen International Management Symposium is held once every year; and heads of governments, ministers and top executives from industrial, commercial and financial circles of various countries are invited to it to speak on the current international political and economic issues of primary importance, exchange views with each other and explore ways for their solution and forms of international cooperation.

LEADERS CONDOLE DEATH OF ALGERIA'S BEN YAHIA

Zhao Ziyang Message

OW051618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message today to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, expressing condolences on the death of Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia. The message reads:

Shocked to learn with deep sadness of the tragic death of Minister of Foreign Affairs Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia.

Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia was an outstanding nationalist fighter and an old friend of the Chinese people. He had made an important contribution to maintaining and developing the friendship between our two countries and our two peoples. Allow me to express, in the name of the government and people of China, profound condolences on his death and extend deep sympathy to the family of the deceased.

Huang Hua Message

OW051634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua today sent a message to Secretary-General of the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mohamed Salah Dimbri, expressing deep condolences on the death of Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia.

The message reads: "Shocked to learn with deep grief of the death of Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia in a plane crash. Minister Ben Yahia had made valuable contributions to the promotion of the Chinese-Algerian friendly cooperation. His passing away means to me a loss of a sincere friend. Please allow me to express deep condolences to Your Excellency, and to the family of the deceased and also to the families of other victims."

FURTHER ON VISIT BY LIBERIAN HEAD OF STATE

Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

OW061248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Communist Party Central Committee, met Liberian Head of State Samuel Kanyon Doe today at the Great Hall of the People. Deng Xiaoping welcomed Doe on his first visit to China. He told Doe China was devoting all efforts to construction.

"We are striving for more rapid development. As long as China's economy develops, we will be able to give more help to countries of the Third World," he said.

"One of our most influential experiences in construction is dependence on our own efforts. Self-reliance stimulates people's enthusiasm for the prosperity of the country, encourages nationalistic spirit and spurs the people to work with one heart for the country's progress," he said. However, he said, though China depends on her own efforts she does not refuse foreign assistance. "China still sticks to its open-door economic policies, and progress has resulted. Facts have shown it is no easy matter in obtaining foreign assistance, which is why we must insist on self-reliance," he said.

Doe said, "During my visit, Chinese leaders and I have discussed issues of common concern. I hope my visit will help strengthen the relationship between Liberia and China." He said Liberia was happy to have good relations with China.

After the meeting, Deng Xiaoping gave a lunch for the guests. Huang Hua, state councillor and foreign minister; Gong Dafei, vice foreign minister; Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Liu Fu, Chinese ambassador to Liberia; and G. Toe Washington, Liberian ambassador to China, attended both meeting and lunch.

Zhao, Doe Sign Cultural Pact

OW061224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) -- The cultural agreement between the Governments of China and Liberia was signed here this afternoon. The agreement was signed by Zhao Ziyang, Chinese premier of the State Council, and Samuel K. Doe, Liberian head of state, on behalf of their respective governments.

The two governments concluded the agreement with a view to strengthening friendly relations and promoting exchanges between the two countries in the sphere of culture. The two contracting parties agree, in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit, to promote exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in the fields of culture, education, science, public health, sports, publication, the press and broadcasting.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS KUWAITI PRINCESSES 24 APR

OW241258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Muhua met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with three Kuwaiti Princesses Luluá Fahed Salim Sabah, Fatima Fahed Salim Sabah, Iman Fahed Salim Sabah and their entourage.

KANG KEQING MEETS ZAMBIAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW271543 Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met with a Zambian women's delegation here tonight.

The delegation is led by Mme. B.C. Kankasa, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and executive secretary of the Zambian Women's League.

The two sides had a cordial talk on further developing friendship between the people and women of China and Zambia. After the meeting, Kang Keqing gave a dinner in honor of the visitors who arrived yesterday. Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation; A.J. Shonga, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Zambian Embassy in Beijing, and Mrs. Shonga were present.

FUNCTIONS, STATUS OF STATE COUNCILLORS EXPLAINED

OW051212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China today sent a note to all diplomatic missions and offices of organizations of the United Nations system in China, informing them of the status of the state councillors and their functions in external affairs.

The note says: "It is stipulated in the decision on restructuring the State Council adopted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on 8 March 1982 that posts of state councillors will be instituted at the State Council of the People's Republic of China. A state councillor will be a member of the Standing Committee of the State Council, equal in status to a vice-premier of the State Council.

"In external affairs, the state councillor, as a leading member of the State Council, may perform diplomatic functions on behalf of the government and carry out important missions in the name of the premier as entrusted to him by the premier.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China wishes to request the diplomatic missions and offices of organizations of the United Nations system in China to transmit the above-mentioned to their governments and relevant organizations of the United Nations system."

RENMIN RIBAO HAILS STATE COUNCIL RESTRUCTURING

HK051310 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 82 p 3

[Editorial: "A Good Beginning, a Profound Revolution"]

[Text] The 23d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee adopted three resolutions including that on the plan for restructuring the State Council. The work of organizing and establishing various ministries and commissions under the State Council has been completed. The people of the whole country have paid close attention to this work. At the same time, the restructuring of the leading organs under the CCP Central Committee and the Military Commission has also been completed smoothly. This is a good beginning. This portends that the profound revolution of restructuring the state organs will progress more smoothly than expected and bring still greater achievements.

The question of the state organs, as Lenin said, "is an old question and at the same time is always a new question." In 1922, upon learning that the Soviet organs at the central level and in Moscow were more than double their original sizes, Lenin pointed out incisively that this "often is not in our favor but is against us." In some of his letters written in the same year, he raised a cry of warning many times: "Filthy bureaucratism has landed us in a predicament of indiscriminately issuing documents, indulging in empty talk about laws and decrees and arbitrarily giving instructions, with the result that lively and vivid work is drowned by the flood of official documents." "Bureaucratism is the biggest defect in all work of all our economic organs. The Communist Party members have become bureaucrats. If there is anything which will ruin us, it will be this." These words of Lenin can still enlighten us today.

In the last 32 years, the party and government organs of our country have gradually expanded. Of course, a factor is that the volume of work has expanded which required that more organs be established. However, a still more important factor is that we do not understand deeply that the expansion of state organs "often is not in our favor but is against us," as Lenin said. We have built "temples" with seats for "800 Buddhas," thinking that when work is divided among many people it can surely be done well. The results show the contrary.

The overlapping and overstaffed administrations have their multitiered departments crammed full of superfluous personnel who adopt the bureaucratic style of work and documents pile up without actual problems being solved. All these have become obstacles to our efforts to build a powerful, modernized socialist country.

Currently, the CCP Central Committee is determined to restructure its organs. It will conduct an overall restructuring of systems in the future. This indeed will be a profound revolution. Of course, this revolution is not aimed at the personnel but at the organs, the administrative structure, the system and work style. We must take this revolution as a means to attain our goal of opposing bureaucratism and raising work efficiency so that the superstructure may serve its economic base better. When we say a good beginning, we mean that the current restructuring of organs has had a good beginning and that it is a gratifying first step to the overall restructuring of systems including the political and economic systems. This first step is a test of our determination in restructuring the systems and a probe into the ways of carrying out the restructuring. It is of vital significance to the whole course of restructuring in the future. Two months and more ago, some comrades doubted whether this restructuring of organs could be carried out smoothly. Facts have now proven that such doubts and pessimism are groundless. Provided we have the determination and what we do conforms to the development of the times and accords with the common aspirations of the people, we will surely succeed.

In the current work of organizing and establishing various ministries and commissions under the State Council, we are happy to see that large groups of old comrades who made magnificent contributions to the founding of the new China have again shown their broad-mindedness and their deep consciousness of our righteous cause and made new contributions. Recommending those who are capable, yielding their posts to those who are better qualified and assisting the up-and-coming youngsters, they have made important contributions toward the rejuvenation of the ranks of cadres. People will respect their contributions today as they do their contributions of yesterday. At the same time, we are happy to see that a group of young cadres who have both ability and political integrity have joined the leading groups of the various ministries and commissions at the central level. They are full of vigor and have high political consciousness and rich professional knowledge. People hope that these young cadres, with the help of the old comrades, will quickly shoulder the work at their new leading posts.

This is a good beginning, but still it is only a beginning. Take the restructuring of the central organs for example. Work in four aspects needs to be done at the next stage. This work is to define the scope of duties and raise work efficiency; to make adequate arrangements for the old cadres; to firmly grasp training of cadres by rotation; and to ensure accomplishment of the task of reducing the staff. Without doing the work in these four aspects well, we cannot say that we have done the work of restructuring the organs well, and still less can we say that our achievements in restructuring the organs have been consolidated. The work of developing the restructuring from the central organs to the local organs, from the leading administrative organs to the enterprises and institutions and from the organizational bodies to the political and economic systems, is a long-term task. We must display our revolutionary spirit in doing this work well. We must continue to study new conditions, solve new problems, find new methods and establish new systems, so that the various systems of the state will be continually improved and our cause of socialist modernization will develop continuously and triumphantly.

EDITORIAL URGES CONTINUING MAY 4TH SPIRIT

HK050830 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Historical Mission of Contemporary Youth"]

[Text] More than a half century has passed since the great May 4th movement. Today the patriotic enthusiasm which surged up during the May 4th period still continues to burn in the hearts of our youth, from one generation to another.

Sixty-three years ago, our youth raised the slogan "Struggle against Western powers for sovereignty and punish traitors at home," and thus shook our motherland. Today, the slogan "Unite and build a prosperous China" is spurring hundreds of millions of youth. The youth of the new generation are strengthening themselves. They have taken up the torch which was ignited by their predecessors and are marching toward the lofty goal of turning our country into a powerful and modernized socialist country with high degree of democracy and civilization.

As the prelude of the Chinese people's democratic revolution, the May 4th movement was the new and great starting point of the Chinese youth movement. The May 4th movement made preparations, in terms of ideology and organization, for the birth of the CCP. After the founding of the CCP, Chinese youth have always stood in the very forefront of the people's struggle, as one of the most innovative and courageous shock forces under the party's leadership. The history of the last 60-odd years has shown that the youth movement is an indivisible part of the people's revolution in our country; only by unswervingly following the party can our youth make great contributions to the people's cause. On the other hand, the 10-year turbulence showed from the negative aspect that a correct political direction for youth is impossible to be reached without the correct leadership of the party. Today, proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and the people of the whole country are more eagerly expecting to see the young generation grow up more rapidly under the guidance of the party, give further play to the glorious traditions of the May 4th movement, and more self-consciously undertake the great historical mission of carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future.

The historical mission passed on to the contemporary youth is glorious and arduous. In the long history of mankind, the socialist cause has only forged ahead in the past several decades. And how to build up socialism in such a large Asian country with a population of 1 billion is an even more unprecedented cause. Our predecessors have laid down an excellent foundation in the struggle over the last 30-odd years. Looking ahead, we can see that our socialist cause is prospering like the sun rising in the eastern sky. The youth of this generation should have a profound understanding on the history of our predecessor's struggle in founding the revolutionary cause through arduous efforts. They should motivate themselves to create more self-consciously a more magnificent future with their own hands. The younger generation must be armed with a lofty ideal and creativity. And this ideal must be the communist ideal which is based on a scientific world outlook; and this creativity must be one which is based on the integration of the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and the socialist practices in China.

It is under the historical conditions that the world has entered the 1980's of the 20th century and marvelous progress has been made in the field of science and technology that our youth undertake the historical mission of making China prosperous. Lenin repeatedly pointed out that to build socialism in a backward country, one must be skillful in making use of every useful thing capitalism has created. Today, in carrying out the modernization construction, we must utilize two resources -- the domestic and foreign resources; explore two markets -- the domestic and international markets; and learn two skills -- the skills to organize construction work at home and to promote external economic relations. The new historical condition emerging due to the implementation of the policy of opening the door to the outside world has opened a vast field for the youth to build socialism. On the other hand, this has also confronted the younger generation with an unprecedentedly complicated environment, namely, the struggle between the socialist and capitalist systems and between the socialist and capitalist ideologies, to win the younger generation. We should never forget that prediction made long ago by the representatives of international monopoly capitalism, stating that their hope of "peaceful evolution" lies in the third and fourth generations of our youth. To be an eagle or to be a chicken? This promising generation who is to be the new successor in leading our country's socialist cause must stand the test and grow up in such a struggle, and loudly voice a clear reply in declaring the complete failure of those capitalists' prediction.

During the period of the May 4th movement, the October Revolution sent us Marxism on the one hand and, on the other, those capitalist ideologies such as pragmatism, social reformism, anarchism and so on were laid before our youth. The advanced youth at that time eventually found the correct direction through studies, reflection and debates. They launched the new culture movement which was mainly guided by Marxism-Leninism, and thus made contributions to enriching our nation's spiritual civilization. Similarly, the youth today are facing varied ideological trends and the dazzling material civilization of the Western world. An ossified way of thinking and shortsightedness will not help in achieving our great cause, while servility to Westerners is shameful. The youthful generation must give full play to the May 4th revolutionary traditions by being skillful in learning all things useful to us and in resisting and criticizing and decadent things. The youth of our country must have the ambition to create a high degree of material and spiritual civilizations which are superior to the capitalist ones. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out long ago, as an enormous country with the largest population in the world, "China should make greater contributions to mankind."

People have different opinions regarding how to view this younger generation. We are not the worshippers of the theory of spontaneity, thinking that our youth can become useful people in building the country only by "doing what they think they should do." On the other hand, neither are we pessimists who think that our youth are good for nothing. We believe firmly in the theory that "the pupil surpasses the master." The society is in flux. If we do not realize the changing social and historical conditions, do not realize the changing characteristics of youth and if we indiscriminately judge the youth of the 1980's with the criteria of the 1950's, we will not be able to correctly view the nature of the contemporary youth and their main trend.

Over the past few years, the party and the government have done a lot of work in promoting education and arranging jobs for youth. The broad masses of youth can feel this. All conscious youths have already seen that the fundamental interest and future of youth lie in the principles and policies formulated since the party's third plenary session, and thus are more determined and confident in following the party. The broad masses of our youth support the line, principles and policies formulated since the party's third plenary session and are willing to dedicate their lives to the motherland's four modernizations drive. This manifests the nature of the contemporary youth and their main trend. Of course, besides advanced youth, there are also those who are less advanced and backward. We must resolutely and boldly rely on the advanced youth and use their examples to encourage the less advanced elements and speed up the transformation of the backward elements. Thus, all youths will proceed hand in hand toward the great goal of communism. Of course, we must not neglect current problems existing among the youth. It is important for us to analyze the social and historical factors accounting for these problems, exercise appropriate guidance and launch correct education. We must on the one hand uphold our orientation and on the other hand pay attention to methodology. In the wake of the improvement of the economic situation, improvement of the cultural level and increase of the social activities, youth have a wider scope of vision, extensive interests and more hobbies. We must, in accordance with the new situation and new characteristics, carry out vivid and effective education for youth and must not promote oversimplified education. We must not slacken our efforts in educating the youth with the communist spirit, opposing bourgeois ideological corruption and cultivating a new generation who have ideals, morals, culture, discipline and strong physiques. This is not only the obligation of the schools and the CYL, but also a job for all households and the entire society. As far as this is concerned, the writers and artists play an inestimable role in being the spiritual engineers. Each and every producer of spiritual products must have a high sense of responsibility and must examine whether he is providing youth with milk, water or poison. We must not misinterpret education in the communist spirit for youth as sermons of deviating theory from actual practice.

The essence of communist education is to guide the youth to correctly understand their historical mission so as to dedicate their wisdom and talents to the people and the public good of society. Lenin pointed out: "Only in a process of work like this, can young men and women be cultivated into true communists. Only when they have gained concrete achievements in such work, can they become communists." Therefore, the whole of our society must still continue helping the youth to create more conditions and opportunities for dedicating their wisdom and talents to the socialist cause, open up more opportunities for study, open up more opportunities for developing their talents, open up more opportunities for employment and open up more opportunities for various kinds of work. In short, we must open up a vast array for the nurturing of the new generation.

Our party has always treated the CYL as intimate assistant. The CYL plays an extremely important role in uniting, educating and leading hundreds of millions of young people to shoulder the historical mission entrusted to them. While talking with cadres of the CYL Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang earnestly encouraged the CYL cadres by saying that "it is necessary to adopt a firm political stand and set good examples in actual practice." These words pointed out the glorious task of the CYL and its basic work method. Now that the party's principles and policies have been laid down, the CYL, as the party's intimate assistant, must resolutely implement the party's line, principles and policies in actual practice, organize more activities for youth in accordance with their special characteristics, uphold education in the communist spirit and wage resolute struggles against bourgeois ideas and all other ideas that corrupt the minds of youth. The CYL is not uniting and educating the youths by means of giving orders but rather by means of guidance and setting good examples. The CYL must display such good work style and continue this fine tradition. The CYL cadres must cherish their youthfulness and strive to set good examples in working arduously, studying diligently and putting socialism into practice. Party organizations at all levels must strengthen leadership over the CYL committees, and give full play to the initiative and creativeness of the CYL.

The socialist cause of our great motherland is now in the ascendant and the future belongs to the younger generation who will carry forward the revolutionary cause and forge ahead into the future.

NEW STATE SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION SET UP

OW050350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- China's state shipbuilding industry is a latest target of economic reorganization and administrative streamlining. The 23rd Session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress today abolished the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building which heretofore had authority in shipbuilding.

The newly established China State Shipbuilding Corporation will be a unified shipbuilding authority with responsibility for planning and supervision of the industry. The new corporation was set up through a merger of shipyards, ship repair works and other units under what was formerly the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building, and those under the Ministry of Communications, according to a spokesman for the corporation.

It will fulfill all contracts signed by the former Sixth Ministry of Machine Building and the industrial bureau of the Ministry of Communications with Chinese and overseas clients, the spokesman said.

Chai Shufan, former vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, was elected president of the board of directors of the corporation at the first session of the board held last month. The election has been approved by the State Council.

The China State Shipbuilding Corporation is a "socialist enterprise owned by the entire people," according to the constitution of the corporation, the spokesman said. It undertakes production and conducts business activities independently, under the principle of combining industry with trade and scientific research with production, while paying attention to products for both military and civilian use and to construction and repairs of ships.

The corporation is at the ministerial level, the spokesman added. It is authorized to plan China's shipbuilding industry and draw up principles, policies and regulations concerning the industry for approval by the State Council.

Bo Yibo, state councillor who was then vice-premier, spoke at the first session of the board of directors of the corporation. The setting up of the corporation, he said, "represents a breakthrough made in the effort to restructure the management system of China's industry."

The old industrial management system now being transformed tended to duplicate production, research and imports, he said, as shipbuilding enterprises and research institutes are rigidly set apart by administrative divisions. Under the system, he said, enterprise management was confused with government administration. In other words, he explained "administrative methods were used to run enterprises, hindering development of production rather than promoting it."

The State Councillor Bo Yibo urged the corporation to achieve still better economic results in production and business operations by adopting new, better economic methods to run its enterprises.

In accordance with the principle of achieving better economic results, the corporation will study the feasibility of using low-interest loans, payment by installments and other methods to boost both domestic and overseas sales of ships, the spokesman for the corporation said.

The corporation will export oil-drilling rigs and equipment for shipboard use, while importing advanced technology.

Preparations are under way to set up shipbuilding corporations in Guangzhou, Tianjin and Dalian, the spokesman said. The Shanghai Corporation of Shipbuilding Industry, which operates under the China State Shipbuilding Corporation, was set up in August of last year.

HONGQI URGES CLEAR-MINDED ECONOMIC REFORMS

HK041000 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0817 GMT 1 May 82

[Report: "HONGQI Holds That Reforms of the Economic System Should Be Clear-Minded and Healthy"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The No 9 issue of HONGQI published today carries a signed article which maintains that the reforms of the economic system, including that of the planning system, should be clear-minded and healthy.

The above article "An Immutable Basic Guiding Principle" written by Fang Weizhong discusses the view of relying mainly on the planned economy while making regulation by market subsidiary.

The article holds that we should not forget the superiority of socialist planned economy and that we should not attribute economic losses due to erroneous guiding thought and political turbulence to the system of planned economy. Socialist planned economy has tremendous advantages.

First, the state has the necessary means and is able to make arrangements for the production and needs of the whole society in a unified way to promote the coordinated development of the economy and reduce waste and blind production.

Second, when the economy is in a state of imbalance, it is possible for the state to take overall or partial measures for readjustment to restore the balance of the economy more rapidly.

Over the past 30 years or so since the nationwide liberation, we have relied on the planned economy to establish independent and comparatively complete industrial and national economy systems on the previous basis of poverty and backwardness to guarantee the basic food and clothing needs of 1 billion people. In so doing, we have bridged the gap between the poor and the rich, basically solved the problem of employment, stabilized goods prices on the market and maintained the independence of our country. Without a planned economic system, it is impossible to score these achievements.

The article also points out the three main problems and shortcomings in China's planned economy system.

1. We once stressed that our plans should be complete and meticulous and tried to include everything in the plan. We failed to pay attention to necessary regulation by market mechanism; that is, within a certain scope, some production is allowed to be spontaneously regulated by law of value.
2. We exercised too much and rigid control over that part of economy governed by plan. We failed to pay attention to arousing the initiative of the localities and departments concerned and neglected the rights and interests of the enterprises. This dampened the initiative and enthusiasm of enterprises.
3. We mainly relied on administrative measures and failed to attach importance to and were no good at using economic methods, that is, utilizing the lever of the economy to regulate production.

To deal with the above shortcomings, the article proposes reforms of the planned system in the following six aspects:

1. We should take correct theories as our guide. If our theories are lopsided and divorced from reality, deviations and errors are liable to occur in our actions.
2. We should be clear about the orientation of our reforms. In other words, we should follow Chen Yun's instructions on relying mainly on planned economy while making regulation by market mechanism subsidiary, namely, big planning, little freedom, big concentration and little dispersion. The reversal of the order of importance is not allowed and neither of them should be neglected.
3. Proceeding from the practical situation in China, we should formulate comprehensive plans based on all-round consideration and overall design and put forth some feasible methods and measures. We should avoid the practice of proceeding without a plan and attending to one thing and losing sight of another. We should particularly avoid the occurrence of contradiction and clash in the process of carrying out the reforms.
4. While carrying out the reforms, we should carry out experiments and conscientiously study their feasibility. Reforms should be conducted in a controlled manner and in proper order. At the same time, managerial follow-up work should be done. We should avoid rushing headlong into mass action.
5. As for some reforms which have been completed, we should expeditiously sum up experience so that the problems which have occurred will be solved properly and in a timely way. We should neither do things impetuously nor retreat hurriedly when something has gone wrong. We should avoid chaos resulting from the open-door policy or reimpose restrictions once a chaotic situation arises.
6. Before the formulation of new plans, we should not rashly change or give up the old methods. We should stick to the principle that there can be no destruction without construction to avoid confusion and anarchism, that is, each going his own way.

NATIONWIDE DISCUSSION WILL AID CONSTITUTION

HK060201 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 6 May 82 p 4

[CHINA DAILY Commentator's article -- "A People's Constitution"]

[Text] The draft of a revised constitution of the Chinese People's Republic has been published for open discussion throughout the country. A period of four months has been set for all the people to discuss and amend it. A new draft incorporating all necessary amendments will be presented to the National People's Congress for adoption before the end of the current year.

After passage by the NPC, this will be the fourth constitution since the founding of the People's Republic. The first, adopted in 1954, also went through nationwide discussion, but owing to the then prevailing historical conditions, it left a lot to be desired when socialist transformation was carried out a few years later.

A second constitution was enacted in 1975, in the last lap of the "Cultural Revolution," which was overwhelmingly tainted with leftist abnormalities. The third, hurriedly drawn up soon after the downfall of the gang of four and adopted in 1978, was quickly found outdated.

Events took a drastic turn after the end of that year when the third plenary session of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party decided on a reorientation of its ideological and political line. It was not until after the sixth plenary session last June that conditions became ripe for drafting a new constitution that both reflects the fundamental interests of the masses of the people and sets forth a practical course for the whole nation to pursue in carrying on socialist modernisation.

It was on the basis of a resolution on certain questions in the history of the CCP passed by the June plenum re-assessing the merits and demerits of the 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic, particularly of the "Cultural Revolution," that a new constitution was drafted. Moreover, without an appraisal of the achievements of the political and economic policies for the past three years, many of the stipulations in the draft revision could not have been worked out.

Citizens' Rights

A dominant feature of the new draft is close concern for the people. In the main, it embodies stipulations of their rights and the indispensable safeguards to protect them. It can even be said that nothing is included in the draft that is irrelevant to them.

The overall statement in the preamble that "all power of the People's Republic of China belongs to the people" is substantiated by 22 articles enumerating citizens' fundamental rights, as against 16 such articles in the 1954 constitution. The time-honoured principle that "all citizens are equal before the law" is an added provision in the new draft.

The newly-added provision that the "personal dignity of citizens is inviolable" is particularly significant in contrast to the widespread despotic actions against cadres and intellectuals during the 10 years of tumult, when extra-legal detention of citizens, deprivation or restriction of citizens' freedom of person and extra-legal search of persons and their homes were common. According to the new draft, such actions will be treated as crimes and responsible persons punished.

Freedom of religious belief, permitted in the current and previous constitutions, is now implemented by the specific stipulation that "the state protects legitimate religious activities."

Democratic

The democratic nature of the revisions is not only to be found in the broadened scope of citizens' fundamental rights, but permeates the preamble and the entire chapter on the functions of the state.

The Communist Party, as well as any other party, and the armed forces shall operate within the scope of the constitution: no one shall transcend it. Another outstanding provision is the abolition of the traditionally life tenure in posts held by leading state and government officials. The chairman of the People's Republic, those of the NPC and the Central Military Commission and the premier shall not serve more than two five-year terms.

Government officials at every level shall be appointed or dismissed by the people's congress of the corresponding level. A newly established auditor to be appointed at each government level by the NPC will have the independent power to supervise the handling of state funds by government officials.

De-centralization, or, rather, restrictions on over-centralization, of power of both government organs and economic enterprises is also an important sign of democratization and in accord with socialist modernization.

The nationwide discussion of the draft revision in the coming months, itself demonstrating the popular spirit to which it is dedicated, will enable that latest PRC Constitution to be a more acceptable and practical fundamental law than all previous ones.

ARTICLE TRACES APPROVAL OF FIRST CONSTITUTION

HK051104 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 82 p 5

[Article by Dong Chengmei [5516 2152 5019]: "Some Facts About Whole-People Discussion of China's First State Constitution"]

[Text] It took 1 year and 8 months (from January 1953 to September 1954) to draw up our first state constitution. This process involved large-scale mass discussions on three occasions of which the whole-people discussion of the draft constitution was the most prominent.

The first discussion involved representative figures from various quarters. In Beijing, 17 discussion groups were organized and in various large administrative areas, provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, 58 discussion units were established. They conscientiously discussed the draft constitution. More than 8,000 people took part in the discussions which lasted for 2 months or so and about 6,000 suggestions for amendments were raised in the discussions. All these suggestions greatly helped the work of drafting the constitution. The revised draft constitution based on these suggestions was adopted by the 30th session of the central people's government committee and was promulgated on 14 June 1954. After that, it was presented to the people of the whole country for discussion.

The second discussion involving the whole people lasted for 2 months or so. More than 1.38 million opinions on the revised draft were put forth excluding duplicate ones which were sorted out. About 44.89 percent of those opinions dealt with the preamble and general program of the draft constitution. This showed that people of the whole country were particularly concerned with the problem of building socialist society. About 30.57 percent of the opinions were about state organs; 19.38 percent were about the fundamental rights and duties of citizens; about 1.4 percent of the opinions touched upon the problems of national flag, national emblem and the capital, and about 4 percent dealt with other problems.

The third discussion involved all deputies who attended the NPC session held in September 1954. At that time, deputies who came to Beijing from various parts of the country were divided into 33 groups and their discussions lasted for 3 days. They also put forth 818 suggestions and additional opinions on the revised draft.

The constitution drafting committee revised the former draft again in accordance with the above opinions and submitted it to the 34th session of the central people's government committee held on 9 September 1954 and its interim meeting held on 14 September of the same year for discussion and approval. After that, it was presented to the First NPC for discussion and examination.

On 15 September 1954, on behalf of the constitution drafting committee, Comrade Liu Shaoqi delivered his "report on the draft PRC Constitution" in which he also answered those opinions raised in the whole-people discussions. From 16-18 September, all NPC deputies discussed the draft constitution and the report on the draft constitution. There were 89 deputies who took the floor. All the deputies warmly supported the draft constitution, expressed agreement with Comrade Liu Shaoqi's report on it and suggested that the NPC session adopt it.

In the First Session of the First NPC held on 20 September 1954, 1,197 deputies who attended the session unanimously adopted the PRC Constitution by secret ballot. After that, the NPC presidium issued a circular to the people of the whole nation. This was how our first state constitution was born.

LEADERS ON DECORUM, COURTESY ACTIVITIES

OWO51420 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1152 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Renzhong, Bo Yibo and other leading comrades met with all the comrades taking part in a discussion meeting to sum up the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities on the morning of 4 May. In their talks, they asked party organizations at various levels to further develop their organizational and leading roles in promoting civility and courtesy activities with "five stresses and four beauties" in a deep-going and lasting way, in order to turn the people of our country into those who have ideals, morality and culture and observe discipline, and turn our country into a modern and powerful socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Renzhong warmly praised the achievements of the first "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities in March this year. He said decorum and courtesy month activities were a rehearsal, which has shown that our party is full of fighting capability. We should consolidate and develop our achievements. On the basis of our experience, we should further organize our forces and persist in unfolding civility and courtesy activities with the "five stresses and four beauties." We should assign responsible persons to take charge of the work. We should consolidate and develop various organizations and forms of activity to produce a system. We should educate cadres, party members, CYL members and all people with communist thinking and morality and give full play to the party's fine tradition of hard struggle and being fearless of sacrifice. We should advocate the revolutionary spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly instead of seeking personal fame and gain. We should give wide publicity to good people and good things, uphold justice, support advanced people and models, criticize erroneous thinking and encourage backward people and units to make progress. We should pay attention to both material and spiritual civilization. On the basis of division of labor between the party and the government, party committees should further try to build spiritual civilization. They should pay attention to doing ideological and political work well, whip up the enthusiasm of the masses and encourage them to build material civilization, sensing they are masters of the country. We should proceed in a solid manner and strive to make new progress. We have great faith in our cause and we can certainly achieve success.

In his speech, Comrade Wan Li stressed: It all depends on our efforts and perseverance. As long as we strengthen party leadership, government work and bring into play the spirit of the foolish old man who removed mountains, the achievements and experience of the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities can surely be carried forward. Thus, our people's moral standard can surely be restored to that of the past and be held in world esteem.

In his speech, Comrade Bo Yibo pointed out that since the five stresses and four beauties activities have a bearing on the four modernizations drive, it is necessary to link closely with economic construction, while unfolding activities on the five stresses and four beauties and promoting the spirit of self-reliance. This will enhance national confidence and promote material construction.

Comrade Wang Zhen said: To persevere in unfolding the five stresses and four beauties so that they become the moral practice of the Chinese nation is an event of major importance. If our 1 billion people are armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, surely they will contribute to the development of the Chinese nation and the cause of liberation of the world's people.

Also present at the meeting were: Deng Liqun, director of the CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department; Yu Wen, Wang Huide and He Jingzhi, vice directors of the Propaganda Department; Zhou Yang and Liao Jingdan, advisers of the Propaganda Department; and Han Ying, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee; and Gao Zhanxiang, secretary of the CYL Central Committee.

ARTICLE ON LITERATURE, ART SERVING POLITICS

HK041150 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Wang Ruoshui [3769 5387 3055]: "Literature and Art, Politics, the People"]

[Text]

I

Some comrades are not able to comprehend why we no longer use the slogan "Literature and art should serve politics." Here, I would like to talk about my own understanding of this question.

For 17 years after the setting up of our country, the three slogans "Literature and art should serve politics," "Literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and army-men" and "Literature and art should serve socialism" were often used indiscriminately and interchangeably. They were actually regarded as having the same meaning. In "the eight points for literature and art" which were jointly drafted by the party groups of the Ministry of Culture and the Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the following is written: That literature and art should serve proletarian politics "precisely means that they should serve the workers, peasants and army-men, serve the interests of the socialist cause and serve the interests of the overwhelming majority of people throughout the country and in the whole world." Why is it then that the Central Committee has at present put forth that as the general slogan for the orientation of literature and art, "Serving the people and serving socialism" should be used instead of "serving politics?"

Before answering this question, I would like to raise another question first: What does politics serve, if literature and art serve politics?

For many years, we have heard of slogans such as "Literature and art should serve politics," "Education should serve politics," "Philosophy should serve politics," "Science should serve politics" and "Physical culture should serve politics," but we have scarcely heard about what politics should serve. Politics seems to have become something paramount and all other things should serve it and are subordinate to it. Thus, this has given rise to a question: Is politics itself an objective? It is relatively clear that literature and art themselves are not objectives. The idea of "art for art's sake" finds no support in our country. Does this mean that "politics for politics' sake" is correct? Of course, many of our tasks and work have a political objective. "Unite for the purpose of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship." In a certain sense, consolidating the proletarian dictatorship is an objective. But in the final analysis, it is not. The people's democratic dictatorship belongs to the category of superstructure and politics. We need to consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship, but we should also ask: What is the use of the people's democratic dictatorship? Politics needs to be served by other things, but we should also ask: What then does politics serve?

Stalin said that a specific superstructure serves a specific economic base. Therefore, proletarian politics should serve the socialist economic base. Comrade Mao Zedong said, "The aim of this dictatorship is to protect all our people so that they can devote themselves to peaceful labor and make China a socialist country with modern industry, modern agriculture, and modern science and culture." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 5, p 366) This clearly states that dictatorship itself is not an objective. It serves economic construction and serves production. However, as pointed out by Stalin, socialist production itself is not an objective either, but there is an objective -- meeting the people's material and spiritual needs. This is to say, politics serves the economy and, in the end, serves the people.

Therefore, literature and art serve politics and, in the end, serve the people. Nevertheless, the slogan "Literature and art should serve the people" has many more implications than "Literature and art should serve politics." Literature and art are spiritual production. In the same way as material production meets people's material needs, literature and art meet the people's spiritual needs. Of course, literature and art should educate the people. But receiving education is also a spiritual need of the people. Besides, the people also have a need to appreciate beauty, a need for amusement, a need to rest and so on. Literature and art should also meet these needs. Some comrades say that literature and art serve the people by means of a "medium" -- politics. I do not think this is so. Generally speaking, literature and art are closely related to politics, and literature and art should not be divorced from politics. We must affirm this but we should not go to extremes. We should not demand that each poem or each painting should, without exception, have a political content. Nor should we say that those without a political content are not needed by the people. The people's spiritual needs are manifold and literature and art also serve the people in various forms. These rich contents cannot be covered by the slogan "serving politics," nor can they be covered by "serving the economy" or "serving production." Therefore, we had better say "serving socialism and serving the people." Socialism is the people's fundamental interest and, therefore, serving socialism is also serving the people.

II

Demanding that literature and art should serve politics results from a fear that literature and art may be come divorced from politics. Will politics also be divorced from the people? What should literature and art do in case politics does not serve the socialist economic base or the people?

There are grounds for raising this question. This is not a strange question at all. Let us start with theory.

The superstructure should serve the economic base. The term "serve" here might have first been used by Stalin. As a demand, it is correct to put it this way. Does it inevitably serve the economic base in reality? This is ambiguous even in what Stalin said. On the one hand, he said, "It cannot be otherwise." On the other hand, he said, "Once the superstructure renounces this role of auxiliary and passes from a position of active defense of its base to one of indifference towards it...it will lose its essence and cease to be a superstructure." ("Marxism and Problems of Linguistics") This seems to say that superstructure sometimes does not serve its base, in which case it cannot be called a superstructure. What is it called then if it is not called superstructure? No matter what it is called, both literature and art and politics sometimes, in fact, do not serve the economic base or are contradictory to the economic base.

I think what Engels said about this question is correct. He said, "The development of politics, law philosophy, religion, literature and art are based on economic development. However, they influence each other and also influence the economic base." ("The Complete Works of Marx and Engels," vol 39, p 199) Engels did not use serving or being served to sum up the relationship between superstructure and the base. Nor did he use it to sum up the relationship between politics and literature and art.

He said that politics and literature and art influenced each other but they were all based on the economy and influenced the economic base in return. The word "influence" has a much broader sense than "serve." How does politics influence the economy? In his book "Anti-Duhring," Engels explained that political power might play its role in two directions: in the same direction as that of economic development, thus promoting economic development; or in the direction opposite to that of economic development, thus obstructing economic development and eventually collapsing under economic pressure. In short, as a superstructure, political power may adopt an indifferent attitude towards its base and it is possible that it may not serve its base.

Looking back at the road we have traveled may help us to understand this better. After the founding of our country, situations in which political power was indifferent towards its economic base and even sabotaged its economic base occurred. In fact, the political movement of the "Great Cultural Revolution" played its role in a direction opposite to economic development." Political struggle pounded at everything, including its own base. The power entrusted by the people broke away from the people's control and brought serious disasters to the people. What role did the slogan "Literature and art should serve politics" play under these abnormal conditions?

This is a new question which arose in practice. This question could not have been raised at the Yanan forum on literature and art in 1942. At that time, the party's line, principles and policies were all correct. They indeed embodied the interests, desires and demands of the broad masses of people. Therefore, when it was put forth at the same time that "literature and art should serve the people" and literature and art were subordinate to a specific political line, revolutionary writers did not see much difference between the two. Serving proletarian politics was the same as serving the people and writers were to serve in that way. However, at a time when mistakes occurred in the line and policies, it was, in fact, difficult for "serving politics" to keep in step with "serving the people."

We all remember the fate of literature and art in the decade of internal turmoil. Due to views that treated the relationship between literature and art and politics in an oversimplified way, literature and art being subordinate to politics was further interpreted as literature and art being subordinate to a specific political line. But there were only two lines at that time. If you did not belong to "Chairman Mao's proletarian line," you belonged to "Liu Shaoqi's revisionist line" and you were "serving the capitalist restoration." This was the theoretical basis for exercising the proletarian dictatorship in the ideological and cultural fields. This gave rise to many "literary inquisitions." Phenomena of kings and lords and gifted scholars and beautiful ladies appearing on the stage were exaggerated as political problems that would change the color of the country. Some comrades think that the drawback of the slogan "serving politics" is only due to its being erroneously interpreted as serving policies or serving concrete political talks but if it is interpreted as serving a line, no problem will occur. Facts have proved that this is not true.

Of course, the politics we are talking about is not the politics of a small number of people but that of a class and the masses. However, all the political movements that took place after the setting up of our country were in the form of a mass movement but not all these movements were in conformity with the people's interests. What kind of politics was the "Great Cultural Revolution?" Of course, what Lin Biao and the "gang of four" engaged in was feudal fascist politics. However, the "Great Cultural Revolution" was not the problem of the party. The party made a mistake. Besides, it appeared, at least in the early stage, in the form of a mass movement. Millions of people were drawn into this movement and although they disliked it, they committed mistakes in the wake of others. In our country, the proletariat is represented by the party and proletarian politics is the party's activities, the party's theory and practice and the party's line, principles and policies. Where can we find abstract "proletarian politics" other than these?

In reality, there is no such thing as extremely pure and one hundred percent correct "proletarian politics." We should not substitute ideals for reality. The masses, a political party or a leader can make mistakes. We cannot say that proletarian politics will not make mistakes or that once it makes a mistake, it cannot be called proletarian politics. Otherwise, we are in effect saying that the proletariat will not make mistakes. How can we say this?! Did not the proletariat make many mistakes in history? Things became different after Marxism emerged but it still could not avoid making mistakes. If mistakes occur in politics, they should be corrected in accordance with the people's interests. The people also have the right to criticize, including the right to criticize in literary forms. Since the poems at Tiananmen condemned the "gang of four," they also criticized the politics of that time. Of course, the Tiananmen incident was also a mass political movement and therefore, we can say that the poems at Tiananmen served the political struggle of the masses. However, it is better to say that everything is subordinate to the people's interests and literature and art and politics should also be subordinate to the people's interests than to say that everything is subordinate to the people's interests than to say that everything is subordinate to politics. In a socialist country, the people are the objective and the people are the masters.

III

Viewed from practical writing activities, the slogan "literature and art should serve politics" has also been the cause of many drawbacks even in works on a theme or economic construction. The theme of works about industry was always on the struggle against right-deviationist conservatism. In works about technical reforms in factories, the intellectuals would always be conservative, the factory directors would always have blind faith in the experts, the workers would always be pace setters in technical reforms, class enemies would always carry out sabotage activities in the dark, party committee secretaries would always be correct and, without exception, problems would always be solved the moment party committee secretaries handled them. Of course, there were such things in real life but it was wrong for everybody to write about them and turn them into a formula. On the one hand, the practice of giving arbitrary and impractical directions and making rash advance was very common in factories and rural areas. On the other hand, a lot of literary and artistic works were about the struggle against conservatism. We could hardly see in them the image of party committee secretaries who were commandists and who gave arbitrary and impracticable directions. Nor did we see the image of correct and advanced technical experts. Why did this contradiction between literature and art and reality occur? This was because for many years, our party had been continuously struggling against right deviation. Should literature and art have been subordinate to this kind of politics? In the first place, there were mistakes in the policies which had become divorced from reality, but literature and art were asked to serve them. Consequently, writers were forced to depart from real life, to write according to the requirements of these policies and to use these works, in return, to prove that the policies were correct. Was it not more of a hindrance than a help to "serve politics" in this way?

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party has revived the fine tradition of seeking truth from facts and proceeding in everything from reality and has formulated a series of correct principles and policies. On the other hand, writers have also emancipated their minds. They now dare to proceed from real life and, at the same time, uphold the correct political orientation. In this way, unity between truthfulness and politics again exists in literature and art.

We need freedom in writing. This kind of freedom is used to serve socialism and to serve the people. We say that we oppose "bourgeois liberalization," but we should not misunderstand this term and think that bourgeois art has much freedom. In fact, in the capitalist society, art is also a commodity. It has to serve the bourgeoisie and money. It cannot shake off the trammels of "box-office value."

For the sake of box-office value, it may propagate sex and violence. It seems to enjoy much freedom but it is manipulated by money and is not free art. What is worthy of notice is that there is also a tendency of "making money the end-all" in some of our literature and art. I do not mean that we should not attach any importance to box-office value. What I mean is that we cannot put it in the most important position. We should not pander to backward ideas and the low tastes of some audiences or readers for the sake of box-office value. This cannot be considered as meeting the people's needs. What the people really need are things beneficial to them. Nor can it be considered as serving the people. It serves box-office value. As far as box-office value is concerned, highbrow art and literature are not as good as popular art and literature. We should not abuse the freedom of writing. We often say unity between freedom and discipline, but here I prefer to say unity between freedom and responsibility. Discipline is something external, whereas responsibility is a demand we set on ourselves. There is unity between freedom of writing and a writer's responsibility. We have freedom of writing but we cannot be irresponsible. We hold ourselves responsible to the people and to socialism. When Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that party leadership should not flagrantly interfere in literature and art, he explicitly increased the responsibility of writers and artists.

IV

The saying that literature and art is subordinate to politics was put forth during the stormy years of revolutionary war. At that time, the people's entire attention was focused on politics. It is not difficult to understand why this saying was put forward. Later on, the slogan "serving politics" was derived from this saying and it has been used ever since. It was not until the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee at which the focus of our work was shifted to socialist modernization that it was possible to reexamine this slogan. Likewise, people are now able to put politics in an appropriate place and to assess the social functions of literature and art from a wider angle.

Literature and art reflect social life and also exert an influence on life. Here "social life" includes politics and the economy. On the other hand, the proletarian dictatorship should not only serve the economy but promote the development and prosperity of socialist culture as well.

When Stalin said that it was impossible for superstructure not to serve the economic base, he stressed the unity of the two but overlooked their contradiction. Comrade Mao Zedong noticed this in 1957. In his article "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," he said: Even in a socialist society, "there is harmony as well as contradiction between the superstructure and the economic base." Viewed from ideology, the socialist ideology guided by Marxism-Leninism is suited to the socialist economic base but the bourgeois ideology is in contradiction with this base. Viewed politically, the state system and laws of the people's democratic dictatorship are suited to the socialist economic base but certain bureaucratic ways of doing things in state organs and defects in certain links in our state system are in contradiction with this base. In the above discussion, I have mentioned contradictions which emerged in the "Great Cultural Revolution." They occurred under extremely special circumstances. But under normal conditions, contradictions such as those put forth by Comrade Mao Zedong will still occur. Viewed from the experience of over 30 years, even socialist ideology guided by Marxism, including Marxist theoretical work itself, has harmonious aspects as well as contradictory aspects, that is, aspects of falling behind the needs of socialist reality. Moreover, our political system is still not perfect and our law is still not perfect. They are not entirely suited to the economic base either.

In short, both culture and politics have aspects which are suited to the economic base as well as aspects which are not suited to it. The party's policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and letting a hundred schools of thought contend" is precisely a way for the true, the good and the beautiful to triumph over the false, the evil and the ugly.

It is also a way to strengthen the leading position of Marxism in the ideological circle and to promote the prosperity of socialist culture by means of the free development of various artistic forms and styles and free contention of various scientific schools (including criticism and self-criticism). This is how the party exercises political leadership over culture. This is how the party serves the people and makes culture more suited to the needs of socialism and the people. Likewise, when literature and art praise the state system of the people's democratic dictatorship and the party's correct leadership and criticize bureaucracy and unhealthy trends, they exert an influence on politics. This is also to make politics more suited to the economic base and to make it better serve the people.

In short, since both politics and literature and art serve the people, they are faced with the same question of whether they are serving them well or not. This question has to be tested in practice. What is conducive to socialism and to the people should be affirmed and what is harmful to socialism and to the people should be corrected. In a socialist country, the people's interests are higher than anything else.

RENMIN RIBAO ON GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK301006 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Yan Jiaqi [0917 1367 0366]: "A Talk on Responsibility System in Government Work"]

[Text] Economic responsibility system is a system of responsibility among the state, the collective and individuals in our socialist economic life. The purpose of forming economic responsibility systems is to define the economic responsibility of various units and individuals in the process of production so that the responsibility system at various levels can be combined with the principle of distribution according to labor at the same time that "power," "responsibility" and "interest" can be unified. As the economic responsibility system is being implemented more widely in our economic life, it has not only reformed labor discipline and mobilized the initiative of the broad masses of producers and management staff, but has also improved the management of producing units and economic effect and vigorously promoted the development of our socialist economy. Although the economic responsibility system needs further development, practice has proved that it is one of the effective systems in our socialist economic life.

As the economic responsibility system has played such a large role in the economic sector, people cannot but consider that it is also necessary to form various forms of responsibility systems in the political sector, particularly in our government work at various levels.

It is a common phenomenon that the efficiency of our government organizations at various levels is low. We understand that the efficiency of government organizations is mainly determined by two factors. One is the factor of the government organizations themselves. The establishment of government organizations, the division of authority among different government organizations, the handling of the relations between lower- and higher-level organizations and the definition of the authority and responsibility among different positions in government departments -- all these have a considerable impact on the efficiency of government organizations. The second is the factor of government staff. The way in which government staff members are promoted, the way in which they are used and the fact that there is no complete and effective examination system and punishment system have all affected the efficiency of the government. For quite a long period in the past, we did not pay enough attention to these two aspects. As a result, the formation of government organizations and the actual work of these organizations are characterized by excessive staff, duplication of effort, unclear delineation of responsibility in various positions, and the situation in which people do not care about efficiency is very serious. In order to change these situations, it is imperative in the process of reforming government organizations to set up various forms of responsibility systems in government work.

In appointing people for positions in government work, the "power" must accord with "responsibility" (of course, with regard to "honorary positions" and some "advisory positions," often "power does not accord with the position." The emergence of a few such positions will not create a bad influence on government work; on the contrary and under certain conditions, such positions are necessary). If a government staff member with heavy "responsibility" does not have the corresponding "power," he is not in a position to carry out his job effectively. He can only complete the defined tasks by relying on active and voluntary help from others, and as a result, there is no guarantee that he can carry out his responsibility. On the contrary, if a government staff member is heavily "empowered" and yet without "responsibility," it is possible that he will exercise his power arbitrarily and at will. Because his deeds are not subject to punishment according to law, various incidents may occur that are harmful to the interests of the state and that violate the rights of the people. Of course, it is possible that those who are in power but who have no responsibility do not use their power arbitrarily, but they will be in a state of inertia and they are good at "shifting responsibility onto others." All these situations have not only seriously affected the relations between the government and the people but have also made government inefficient. A government is a tool of a class in exercising its rule and a government of any class has problems of efficacy. A government that is paying attention to regulating its relations with the people and to efficiency consequently puts "power" in the same place with "responsibility." In all of these positions in government organizations, there should be no position that has "responsibility but without power," nor should there be "power without responsibility." It is imperative to make "power" accord with definite "responsibility."

Generally speaking the "responsibility" of government staff refers to "responsibility in work" and this responsibility can be divided into "political responsibility," "administrative responsibility" and "general legal responsibility." In a country with complete administrative rules and regulations for government organizations and other management tasks, the "administrative responsibility" of government staff is also manifested as "legal responsibility." In a country with incomplete administrative rules and regulations for government organizations and other management tasks, the "administrative responsibility" is not necessarily manifested as "legal responsibility." "General legal responsibility" refers to public "legal responsibility." In many countries now, both government staff and the public will bear legal responsibility if they violate general laws (such as criminal law and civil law).

What is "political responsibility?" Generally speaking, all senior government officials that are elected or appointed have political responsibility. For example, the representatives to the people's congresses at various levels are politically responsible to their electors and the senior officials of the CCP Central Committee and local governments at various levels are politically responsible to the National People's Congress and people's congresses at various levels. The constitution of our country stipulates that "the State Council is responsible to the National People's Congress and it has to make a work report; during the closing period of the NPC, it is responsible to the Standing Committee of the NPC and it is has to make a work report." The local people's governments and people's congresses at various levels and the standing committees of these congresses also have such relationships. Local people's governments at various levels must also be responsible to higher state organizations while local people's governments at various levels are under the unified leadership of the State Council. Such "power-responsibility relations" in fact manifest the "political responsibility system." During an election, electors or representative organizations elect those who have implemented the party's policies, set an example in abiding by law, demonstrated a healthy work style and have close relations with the masses to representative or government organizations.

However, under this "political responsibility system," even if the people's representatives or government staff do not violate laws or neglect their duties, they still may not be reelected to representative or government organizations once the electors or representative organizations no longer trust them. Electors and representative organizations have the right to dismiss from office incompetent representatives or senior government officials. Higher government organizations also have the right to dismiss from office senior government officials in lower levels who are no longer considered competent in their positions. It can be said that losing an election or recalling or removing somebody from office represent important methods in the commitment of "political responsibility" of people's representatives or certain government officials. As the constitution, government organizational law and election law have defined the appointments and dismissals with regard to the emergency of people's representatives and senior government officials, it can be said to a certain extent that "political responsibility" is also "legal responsibility."

Contrary to "political responsibility," the "administrative responsibility" of government staff refers to a kind of responsibility that should be borne by those who have violated the rules and regulations of the related government administrative organizations and their management tasks. The people's representatives who hold no government positions have no "administrative responsibility" for government tasks. The establishment of the system in government work includes the "political responsibility system" and more important, the "administrative responsibility system." In order to establish the "administrative responsibility system," it is necessary to improve and strengthen the party's leadership over cadre tasks, improve government personnel management organizations and define laws and regulations for various administrative organizations and management. The establishment, power and work procedures and the relations of government organizations as well as the power and responsibility of various positions must be defined through administrative legislation so that in their work, all government staff will have rules and regulations to follow and they will be responsible and correctly handle and solve various problems in a timely way. When there is a contradiction of power among government administrative organizations or when they are shifting responsibility onto each other, these problems can be solved through legal procedures.

In establishing the "administrative responsibility system," it is also necessary, through administrative legislation, to define such matters as how to value, check, award, promote and punish government staff. Rules and regulations must also be formulated for regularly evaluating and checking the ideology, deeds, level of implementing policies, level of organizing, professional knowledge and working efficiency of government staff. According to the results of these tasks, measures must be taken to define and readjust the salaries, jobs and grades of government staff. Those who are indolent in their work, disrespectful in their jobs, infringe upon public interest for their own interests and who arbitrarily exercise their power must, according to the rules and regulations of the related government administrative organizations and their management work, bear "administrative responsibility" and they must accordingly be punished and handled. Of course, a complete "administrative responsibility system" must define supervisory methods and punishment procedures for government staff as well as procedures and methods of appeal for the staff who are subject to administrative responsibility and who refuse to accept the punishment.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said in his "report on the question of restructuring the State Council" that through reform, the government organizations must resolutely change the situations that are characterized by irrational division of work and indefinite responsibility. He said: "In the past, the various phenomena such as arguing over trifles, shifting responsibility onto others and no one taking responsibility are a manifestation of bureaucratic work style; but it is also mainly because of indefinite division of responsibility and work." Therefore, in order to enable our governments at various levels to serve the people still better and improve the efficiency of government organizations and their staff, it is necessary to proceed from our specific national conditions and in reforming our government organizations to set up various effective forms of responsibility system in government work.

POWER CONFERENCE STRESSES ECONOMIC RESULTS

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[By RENMIN RIBAO and XINHUA correspondents]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA) -- The first national electric power conference held by the newly merged Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power called on all workers and staff members of electric power departments to calculate for themselves the power industry's economic and socioeconomic results in guaranteeing national economic development and to make the limited electric power resources produce maximum socioeconomic results. The conference's main topic was how to increase the power industry's economic results. In power production, quite a number of units at present are troubled by high coal consumption and a high rate of line loss. As a result, in recent years the cost of power has increased and profit has dropped. In 1981, the cost of power sold by enterprises under the former Ministry of Power Industry increased by 6 jiao and 3 fen per 1,000 kilowatt-hours over that in 1980, and the profit rate for investment dropped by 1.4 percent. The country's line loss rate was as high as 8.91 percent in 1981, about 1.5 percent higher than that in industrially advanced countries. The line loss rate in rural areas is even greater. The comrades who attended the conference held that although there were objective factors, poor administration and management were the main reasons for the high line loss and high coal consumption.

In the field of electric power capital construction, the problems of long construction periods, high construction costs and so forth are widespread. Construction of a large or medium-sized hydroelectric power project generally required 3 to 5 years to complete in the 1950's and till the mid-1960's. It now requires 5 to 10 years. The average combined investment per 1,000 kilowatt has also increased from 1,024 yuan then to more than 1,400 yuan now. The first generating unit of the Baishan power station in Jilin was originally scheduled to go into operation in 1980. It is not completed yet and completion has been postponed for 3 years. The power station's original plan called for an investment of 360 million yuan. It has now been increased to 880 million yuan, more than double the original figure.

The conference pointed out: This year power departments should increase power generation by 1.3 percent over last year to ensure that industrial production will increase by "at least 4 percent and possibly 5 percent." This task is a very arduous one. To encourage the entire power industry to pay attention to increasing economic results, the conference commended 156 advanced units which had made outstanding achievements in ensuring production safety, coal and power conservation, power supply services, water reservoir management, construction results and so forth.

ULANHU, OTHERS MEET MINORITY NATIONALITY YOUTH

OW060235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1430 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA) -- Vice Chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee Ulanhu, Wang Shoudao, Hu Ziang, He Changgong, Xiao Ke, Burham Shahidi and Qian Changzhao met all the members of the visiting group of young people of minority nationalities from the motherland's frontiers on the evening of 5 May.

During the meeting, Ulanhu asked these young people of all nationalities to see for themselves the excellent situation on all fronts in the interior of the motherland, bring back the good experience in the four modernizations and, in the light of the characteristics of the frontiers, push forward the economic construction in the nationality areas. He expressed the hope that after their visits and study they will make greater efforts to strengthen the ties between the frontiers and the interior. He hoped that they will make the unity among nationalities the important content of building spiritual civilization and that they will really do a good job in this respect in order to contribute to strengthening and developing the grand unity among the people of all nationalities of the whole country. Also present at the meeting were responsible persons of related departments Han Ying, Li Gui, Jiang Ping and Keyum Bawudun.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN, OTHERS MEET ADVANCED YOUTHS

OW050609 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpts] Provincial and Nanjing municipal party and government leaders Xu Jiatun, Chu Jiang, Zhou Yifeng, Kuang Yaming, Chen Yusheng, (Xu Zhi), (Wu Liangjie), Zhou Aimin, (Sha Yuyin), (Jiang Songlian) and Wang Yangqing have met with all the participants in the provincial forum of representatives of advanced youths at (Baiyuanlou) Hall in Xuanwuhu Park in Nanjing and encouraged them to set good examples for more young people to join the ranks of advanced youths and make new contribution to the building of the four modernizations.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke. He said: You are the advanced elements among young people. Although you are small in number, you represent the historical tides and the direction of the time. He expressed the hope that the advanced youths will examine their speeches and actions from socialist moral viewpoint and further raise their consciousness and uphold revolutionary ideals in order to help and set good examples for masses of less advanced youths, continuously broaden the ranks of the advanced and make greater contribution to rebuilding the country and accomplishing the modernization plan.

JIANGXI STRESSES MAO'S DIRECTIVE ON MILITIA WORK

OW060241 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The command headquarters and the Political Department of the Jiangxi Provincial Military District recently issued a circular calling on people's armed force cadres at all levels and militiamen to satisfactorily carry out the militia work organizationally, politically and militarily under the new situation.

The circular says: The 20th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's directive on carrying out militia work organizationally, politically and militarily will come on 19 June. All localities should launch small-scale celebration activities and organize full-time people's armed force cadres and militiamen to conscientiously study this directive, review the glorious history of the struggle launched by militiamen of our country and conduct education in the concept of the people's war in order to enhance their understanding of the strategic status and the role of militia, strengthen their sense of responsibility and honor and firm up their will to devote themselves to militia building.

The circular stresses: All units must implement the guidelines set by the Fuzhou military region's meeting on militia work and commend a number of advanced units and individuals in satisfactorily carrying out militia work organizationally, politically and militarily based on building spiritual and material civilization in order to foster a good custom of creating, learning from and catching up with the advanced.

The circular dictates that small-scale celebration activities be held locally and without formalism. Those units with favorable conditions may conduct some meaningful military-sports and recreational activities.

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING AT RALLY FOR MODEL WORKERS

SK060734 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporter and correspondent, the provincial and the Jinan municipal trade union federations convened a ceremonious rally at the Bayi auditorium on the afternoon of 5 May to warmly welcome the honorable return of the seven representatives of our province who had attended the national forum of representatives of model laborers and advanced personages.

Comrade Bai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, made an important speech at the rally. Comrade Gao Qiyun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the rally.

Attending the welcome rally were representatives of various prefectures and municipalities who had attended the provincial forum of representatives of model laborers and advanced personages; comrades who had attended the forum of representatives of model laborers and advanced personages emerged on the provincial metallurgical front; model and distinguished figures of all trades and professions in Jinan municipality; and comrades in charge of trade union work -- over 2,200 people in all.

Prior to the opening of the welcome rally, leading comrades of the provincial and the Jinan municipal CCP committees and people's governments, including Bai Rubing, Qin Hezhen, Li Zhen, Gao Qiyun, Li Zichao, Xu Jianchun, Zhao Feng, Lin Ping, Liu Peng, Liu Zhongqian, Ding Fangming, Wei Jianyi and Li Yuanrong, as well as responsible persons of the departments concerned directly under the provincial authority and of mass groups personally received the representatives who had attended the national forum of representatives of model laborers and advanced personages and comrades who had attended the provincial forum of representatives of model laborers and advanced personages.

At the welcome rally, Comrade Bai Rubing, first secretary of provincial CCP committee, called on the broad masses of workers and staff on all fronts in the province to immediately set off an upsurge of learning from the advanced and rushing to be the advanced and to charge forward in and make contributions to the four modernizations. He said: Heroes, models and advanced personages always reflect the spirit of the times and represent the way forward for society. Launching mass activities of emulating, learning from, catching up with, helping and in turn surpassing each other and disseminating the advanced ideology and experiences of model and distinguished personages among large numbers of workers and staff to continually create new and still higher levels in all fields are the demands of the times, the needs of undertakings and the aspirations of the masses. Party and government leaders at all levels and various mass organizations should support and commend the advanced with a clear-cut stand, with ardor and sincerity and with a high political sense of responsibility and conscientiously sum up and propagate the model deeds and advanced ideology and experiences of distinguished personages. Workers, staff and comrades on all fronts should respect, cherish, support and learn from the advanced ideology and model deeds of distinguished personages to open a vivid prospect of everybody learning from, catching up with and rushing to be advanced.

Comrade Bai Rubing pointed out: Some advanced collectives and personages incur satire, ironic remarks and censure from others. This is an unhealthy trend and evil practice and a reflection of backward consciousness. Party and government leaders at all levels and various mass organizations should criticize justly and forcefully such an unhealthy trend and evil practice. The people who are backward ideologically should be educated to enhance their awareness and change their attitude. Those who frame and attack the advanced personages should be investigated and dealt with. As for those who are involved in serious cases, their legal responsibility should be investigated.

Comrade Bai Rubing said: Building the four modernizations is a great common cause of thousands upon thousands of people. Only by mobilizing and uniting with all the forces that can be united can we fulfill this cause. Therefore, I hope all model and advanced personages in the province will actively and voluntarily promote unity with others and score new achievements and win still greater honor in building material and spiritual civilizations.

QIAO XIAOGUANG ATTENDS GUANGXI YOUTH DAY RALLY

HK050133 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 82

[Summary] Some 1,000 CYL members and young people held a rally in Nanning on 4 May to mark Youth Day. Qiao Xiaoguang, Zhao Maoxun, Xu Qihai, Zhang Shengzen, Huang Yun, Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, and Mo Naixun, responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC attended the rally. Regional CCP committee Secretary Zhao Maoxun made a speech.

HUBEI'S CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS WUHAN PLA MEETING

HK050653 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 May 82

[Summary] On the morning of 3 May, the Wuhan PLA units held a solemn opening ceremony for the meeting of exchanging experiences in building spiritual civilization with more than 500 PLA representatives attending. Present at the meeting were Zhang Caiqian, commander of the Wuhan PLA units; Li Chengfang, first political commissar; and Commissar Yan Zheng. Also attending the meeting were Chen Pixian, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, and Han Ningfu, secretary and governor.

The ceremony was presided over by Wang Chun, head of the political department of Wuhan PLA units. After expounding on the successes scored by the Wuhan PLA units in building socialist spiritual civilization over the past 1 year and more, Commander Zhang Caiqian pointed out in his speech: "The essence of building socialist spiritual civilization lies in cultivating three respects -- ideals, morality and discipline. We must foster enthusiasm in our cadres and fighters to become a generation of new socialists and communists. At present, we must seriously carry out the decisions made by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, deal unrelenting blows at criminal activities in the economic field and combat corruption and degeneration. This is one of the major tasks in building spiritual civilization."

In his congratulatory speech at the meeting, Governor Han Ningfu said: "Commanders and fighters of Wuhan PLA units, by carrying forward the Lei Feng spirit, have taken an active part in social public welfare activities and have done numerous good deeds for the people. The masses of people love the PLA more than before. The relationship between the army and the people has become closer and as inseparable as fish and water. We must strengthen unity and mutual support and fight together for building socialist material and spiritual civilization."

CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS HUBEI YOUTH DAY FUNCTION

HK050143 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 82

[Summary] The Hubei Provincial CYL Committee and youth and student federations held a joint forum on 3 May to mark Youth Day. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Chen Pixian and Deputy Secretary Xue Tan attended the forum and extended greetings to the participants.

HUBEI ON UNAUTHORIZED USE OF CULTIVATED LAND

HK290404 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Resolutely Check Unauthorized Seizure and Use of Cultivated Land"]

[Summary] "In recent years the construction of houses in the rural areas has been developing speedily in our province. However, following the large-scale construction of houses, some new problems have emerged.

"In some localities people take up good cultivated land by moving to places they have selected at will; a few market towns and enterprises and institutions owned by communes and production brigades have enclosed or seized land at will; in some localities there are great loopholes in the acquisition of land, resulting in serious waste of cultivated land; and in some localities people even engage in illegal transactions, transfer and lease of land.

"The principal cause of these problems lies in the fact that the leadership groups of a few units do not attach sufficient importance to this question. Some cadres even take the lead in seizing cultivated land and building houses without authorization or seek personal gain by taking advantage of their position and power. All this has made unauthorized seizure and use of cultivated land more serious."

In checking unauthorized seizure and use of cultivated land, it is first of all necessary to do a good job of ideological and political work among the rural cadres at the grass-roots level and the commune members, it is also necessary to enforce law and discipline. In various localities an inspection should be made of the unauthorized seizure and use of cultivated land. With respect to those who have created a very bad impression by their poor conduct, it is necessary to deal with them seriously in accordance with the relevant regulations of the State Council and the province.

MAO ZHIYONG ATTENDS HUNAN PARTY MEETING

HK260253 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] A Hunan party representative meeting concluded on 24 April after 7 days in session. After repeated deliberations and consultation from bottom to top and top to bottom, the 600 representatives elected 50 delegates and 5 alternate delegates to attend the 12th national party congress. The election was by secret ballot, with the number of candidates exceeding that of delegates elected.

Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong spoke on 18 April on the questions of convening the party representative meeting and electing the province's delegates to the 12th national party congress.

Provincial CCP committee Second Secretary Wan Da made an important speech in the afternoon of 24 April on upholding the party's communist purity and opposing corruption and degeneration. He pointed out in his speech: Hitting at the serious criminal activities in the economic field is a major expression of the class struggle in socialist society in the economic field in new historical conditions. Judging by the situation in recent years, there has indeed been a notable increase in serious criminal activities in the economic field. Due to the corruption and degeneration of a few party members and cadres, the party's prestige among the masses has been gravely damaged and its combat effectiveness has suffered heavy loss. If we fail to wage resolute and effective struggle against this corruption and allow it to develop, it is certain that still more party members and cadres will come to grief and that the destiny and future of our party and state will be threatened. Hence, our struggle to hit at criminal activities in the economic field and oppose corruption and degeneracy is precisely aimed at averting this danger and upholding our party's communist purity.

Comrade Wan Da said: In the new historical conditions, in order to enhance our ability to resist corruption and avoid degeneracy and uphold the party's communist purity, we must make great efforts to establish the revolutionary outlook on life. At present, the party members and cadres must restudy Chairman Mao's "In Memory of Norman Bethune," "Serve the People," and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," strive to be so devoted to public service as to forget one's own interests.

Comrade Wan Da said in conclusion: To maintain the party's nature as the vanguard force of the working class and its communist purity, we must ceaselessly step up education for the party members and cadres, and enforce strict control and supervision and party discipline. We believe that we will certainly achieve complete victory in this struggle under the current leadership of the CCP Central Committee.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU ATTENDS MAY DAY SOIREE

SK020205 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] According to our reporters, the provincial and Changchun trade union federations held film receptions on the evening of 30 April at the Jilin provincial guest house and the Changchun municipal cultural palace to celebrate 1 May, International Labor Day.

Attending the receptions were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, PLA units stationed in Changchun and the provincial military district including Qiang Xiaochu, Li Youwen, Zhang Gensheng, Li Diping, (Su Dunfa) and He Youfa; leading comrades of Changchun municipality; model workers of the provinces and municipalities; and representatives of advanced producers and workers, trade union cadres at various levels and activists of grassroots level trade union organizations. Movies were shown at the receptions.

QIANG XIAOCHU AT 'THREE-GOOD STUDENTS' RALLY

SK050952 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpts] The provincial rally of representatives of three-good students, outstanding student cadres and advanced collectives opened today at the auditorium of the provincial guest house.

The rally was presided over by Du Changling, secretary of the provincial CYL committee. [Begin recording, voice of unidentified master of ceremonies] Now opens the Jilin provincial rally of representatives of three-good students, outstanding student cadres and advanced collectives. Comrade Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Comrade Zhang Shiying, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and provincial deputy governor; Comrade Chen Hong, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee; Comrade Wu Duo, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, Comrades Li Shuren and Liu Yunzhao, deputy governors, and Comrade Xiao Danfeng, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, are participants of our rally today. [applause] Also attending today's rally are three-good students, outstanding student cadres, advanced collectives and some college, middle and primary school teachers and students totaling more than 1,200 persons. [applause] [end recording]

At the rally a resolution was issued jointly by the provincial educational department and the provincial CYL committee on commending three-good students, outstanding student cadres and advanced collectives, and a namelist of those to be commended and presented awards and certificates of merit to representatives of the title-bearers. Comrade Zhang Shiying extended greetings to the rally in behalf of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government and set forth what he expects of youths.

BRIEFS

LIAONING PRIVATE PLOT EXPANSION -- According to Tieling RIBAO, Xifeng County has basically completed readjusting and expanding the area of private plots and fodder plots. Xifeng County has 106,400 mu of private and fodder plots, 14.87 percent of its total farmland. After readjustment, private plots number 36,000 mu more than before. The country's 6,280 licensed only-children have been distributed a double share of private plots. Since readjustment, households specialized in raising livestock and poultry have noticeably increased. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Apr 82 SK]

FENG JIXIN ADDRESSES GANSU YOUTH DAY MEETING

SK050956 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] According to our sources, on the afternoon of 3 May the CYL committee under the provincial-level organs sponsored a report meeting at the auditorium of the Gansu provincial people's government to mark the 63d anniversary of the May 4th movement. Feng Jixin, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a report at the meeting in which he urged the broad masses of youths throughout the province to become a new generation with ideals, morality and sense of discipline and to contribute greatly toward building material and spiritual civilizations.

In his report, Feng Jixin first extended his festive greetings to the broad masses of youths. Then he stated: To commemorate the 63d anniversary of the May 4th movement today means that we should follow and carry forward the revolutionary spirit raised in the May 4th movement, persistently follow the party's leadership, ardently cherish socialism and uphold the socialist road.

Feng Jixin stated: Our country has stepped into a new historical period which imposes heavy tasks upon the broad masses of youths. Therefore, each ambitious youth should conscientiously assume these tasks and voluntarily fulfill the central work set forth by the party. At present, the broad masses of youths should do a good job in fulfilling the following three tasks:

1. All-out efforts should be made to engage in economic construction. Gansu Province is vast in territory, endowed with abundant material resources and has great potential. Thus, youths should strive to emancipate their mind, break with old conventions and aim high and have lofty ambitions to improve the backward situation of Gansu as soon as possible.
2. Efforts should be made to actively join in the struggle against serious economic crimes and sincerely devote every effort to preserving the purity of communism and opposing any corrosive and deteriorating ideological education.
3. Efforts should be made to take the lead and set an example in creating spiritual civilization.

Feng Jixin stressed: To strengthen education in the spirit of organization and discipline among youths is an important weapon to resist the corrosive influence of any nonproletarian thinking and an important guarantee of the program to achieve the four modernizations. Efforts should be made to encourage youths to implement earnestly the party's principles and policies and to set themselves examples in abiding by the law and legal system set forth by the state and the party as well as labor discipline and work orders. Special attention should be paid to doing a good job in ideological remolding among backward and misled youths so as to divert all young men's youth and wisdom to the program of achieving the four modernizations.

Attending the report meeting were young staff, workers and CYL members from the provincial-level organs.

QINGHAI'S LIANG BUTING ADDRESSES PARTY MEETING

SK010252 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] According to our reporters, the Qinghai provincial party representatives' meeting which opened on 26 April successfully concluded this afternoon. Attending the meeting were 198 party representatives and 3 nonvoting representatives. The meeting elected 15 delegates and 2 alternate delegates to attend the 12th national party congress. Their nationalities include Han Zhang, Tu Hui, Monggol and Sala. The whole process of deliberations and elections was permeated with democracy and carried out in strict accordance with democratic procedure. It embodied from beginning to end the party's principle of democratic centralism.

With a high degree of political responsibility and a serious and earnest attitude, the representatives conducted repeated deliberations and discussions. After candidates were determined, a secret ballot was held to elect the delegates whose number is less than that of the candidates and who represent all circles and areas. The meeting also conscientiously heard and discussed Comrade Zhao Haifeng's speech on our province's current major tasks and Comrade Ma Wanli's speech on dealing blows at serious economic crimes.

The standing committee of the provincial CCP committee sponsored this representatives' meeting. Comrades Liang Buting, Zhang Guosheng, Zha-xi-wang-xu and Zhao Haifeng presided over the meeting in turn. Comrade Liang Buting made an important speech at the end of the meeting.

After reviewing the basic situation at the meeting, Comrade Liang Buting said: The Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress recently held its 23d plenary session at which the draft on the revision of the PRC Constitution was discussed, approved and promulgated. The people are being mobilized to discuss the draft. In the second half of this year, the 12th national party congress and the 5th Session of the 5th National People's Congress will be held as scheduled to discuss and approve the sixth 5-year plan and the new constitution, analyze new circumstances and experiences in the four modernizations, study and solve new problems in the four modernizations and adopt new policy decisions. We believe that after these important meetings and major arrangements, our state and party life and the building of material and spiritual civilizations as a whole will undoubtedly enter a new phase of sound development, and the bright future of the four modernizations will doubtlessly be unfolded before our eyes even more clearly to inspire us to march forward.

Comrade Liang Buting said: Since the gradual shift of the emphasis of the party's work to the four modernizations, our economic construction is overcoming numerous difficulties and advancing steadily under the guidance of the eight-character principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and upgrading. Central leading comrades recently reviewed and summed up experiences of the past few years and noted that the party must strive to do a good job in four major tasks now and for a considerably long time to come to guarantee smooth progress of the four modernizations.

The four major tasks are: 1) reform administrative leading organs and gradually conduct comprehensive reforms in political, economic and leading systems; 2) protractedly and frequently carry out the struggle to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field and the struggle to oppose the corruption of capitalism; 3) grasp the building of spiritual civilization as a major task in the historical period from now on and adhere to it as well as the building of material civilization; and 4) constantly strengthen the party in organization and ideology to maintain and enhance the party's role as a strong leading core in the political, economic and cultural life of our country.

The four major tasks are four basic guarantees set forth after the four basic principles to enable to four modernizations to progress smoothly. They are a high-degree generalization and summing-up of the rich experiences gained in political, economic and cultural fields in the past few years. They are of great immediate significance and a long-term leading role in the party's work now and in the future. They have substantially enhanced the consciousness and broadened the political thinking and view of our leading cadres at all levels. Everyone of our comrades, especially responsible comrades at medium and high levels, must use the important guiding thought to arm himself, learn how to correctly understand and handle relations between politics and economy, between superstructure and economic foundation, and between the building of material civilization and spiritual civilization. Everyone of us must clearly understand the internal relations of the work, continuously sum up experiences, explore regular patterns, take the situation as a whole into consideration and enhance his willpower and be a firm, sober-minded and ambitious Marxist.

Comrade Liang Buting said: The building of spiritual civilization covers a wide range. To put it briefly, it has three meanings: ideals, morality and discipline. It is to enable everyone, male or female, old or young, party member or nonparty member, to become a noble person who has ideals and morality and abides by discipline. During the protracted revolutionary struggle, our party has established a set of fine traditions and work styles, including lofty ideals, firm faith, strict discipline and the spirit of defying difficulties, self-reliance and arduous struggle. All these are our precious heritage which we relied on to achieve victory in the revolutionary struggle and which we will rely on to achieve success in the four modernizations in the future. We must never forget it.

In the past few years, we emphasized the building of material civilization which was absolutely necessary. However, quite a few comrades have somewhat ignored the building of spiritual civilization or failed to effectively carry it out. This is an issue which we must concentrate our efforts to solve.

Comrade Liang Buting emphatically dwelt on the issue of party building. He said: The party itself is the superstructure of our society. The proletarian political party occupies a position which is at the core of the superstructure of socialist society. During the socialist period, the party building, like other spheres in the superstructure, is having problems in continuously keeping abreast of the economic foundation and meeting the needs of the development of the four modernizations. The most important of all four basic principles set forth by the CCP Central Committee is the party's leadership and the socialist orientation. A major criterion for judging whether the party's leadership is correct is to see whether or not the socialist orientation is adhered to. Under the current circumstances of our country, to adhere to the socialist orientation of the four modernizations without the party's leadership is absolutely impossible. The party's building was an important weapon for us to achieve a victory in the revolutionary struggle before the country's liberation. During the new historical period in which the four modernizations are being carried out, it still is our important weapon. Especially since the 10-year sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four has caused serious internal damage to the party, restoring the party's fine traditions and strengthening the party's consolidation and building become even more prominent and urgent. Since the smashing of the gang of four, the CCP Central Committee has attached great importance to the issue of the party's rectification, exposing, criticizing and investigating persons and incidents in the party implicated with the gang of four's plot to usurp the party and power is an important step to purify the party's organization. The struggle to deal blows at serious economic crimes focuses on persons and incidents inside the party and is also a step to strengthen the party's organization.

With regard to the ideological consolidation, great achievements have been scored in eliminating ideological turmoil, restoring ideological order and restoring the original value of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought by conducting among all party members the discussion on the criterion for judging the truth and education on the ideological line of dialectical materialism, by mobilizing all party members after the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee to discuss the decision on various questions left over from history since the country's founding and by integrating the readjustment and implementation of the decision with the education on eliminating the influence of leftist errors and clarifying right and wrong.

However, we must realize that impurity in the party's organization, ideology and work style and the phenomenon that some party members and cadres fail to agree with the CCP Central Committee in politics still pose a serious problem which we should by no means ignore. It requires our long-term, arduous efforts to restore our party members and cadres' ideology, morality, party spirit and political quality and our party's fighting capacity to the best level in history to meet the new demands of the four socialist modernizations.

The provincial CCP committee has made some concrete arrangements and measures in the outline for this year's work. I hope that comrades will conscientiously enact them and strive to achieve an obvious turn for the better in our party style and building within this year.

In conclusion, Comrade Liang Buting said: This year, our province's economic construction task is very arduous. We should not only strive for a solid, not inflated, growth in readjustment, but also raise the economic results to a certain degree. To fulfill this arduous task, all party members should unite together to strive for it. Since the beginning of this year, our province's various undertakings have developed very well. Despite a serious snow disaster, remarkable achievements have been scored in the struggle of combating disasters and protecting animals. Damage caused by snow has substantially decreased compared with previous years in which similar disasters took place. The quality of crop sowing is higher than that of last year. The antiflood and antiwaterlogging work in the intermediate and late stage of field management has been carried out earlier and better than ever. In the first quarter, the industrial production increased by 14.5 percent compared to the corresponding 1981 period, registering an all-time high. The revenue plan was also overfulfilled ahead of schedule. However, all fronts including agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, communications, capital construction and finance and trade still have some problems and difficulties. We should by no means take them lightly or slacken our efforts.

The CCP Central Committee has now set forth an ever clearer orientation for the four modernizations and the party's work. We are convinced that as long as the people both at higher and lower levels in our province hold identical views, act in unison, adhere to the four basic principles and persist in the four basic guarantees, we will doubtlessly score one victory after another in the four modernizations under the correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

SICHUAN TAX WORK CONFERENCE -- The Sichuan provincial conference on tax work was held in Chengdu at the end of April. Vice Governor He Haoju attended and spoke. The conference lay stress on studying the issue of strengthening tax management. The conference pointed out that last year, the province discovered that the payment of some 50 million yuan of taxes had been evaded. The majority of enterprises which evaded the payment of taxes were not acquainted with the tax law and therefore, paid taxes wrongly or failed to pay them. However, many enterprises intentionally evaded the payment of taxes. It is therefore necessary to further strengthen tax management. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Apr 82 HK]

SICHUAN FINANCE, TRADE SYMPOSIUM -- From 26-28 April, the finance and trade office of the Sichuan Provincial People's Government held a symposium in Chengdu on doing business in a civilized way and improving the quality of service. The symposium demanded that financial and trade departments throughout the province further consolidate and develop the achievements scored in the all-people decorum and courtesy month activities and penetratingly and persistently carry out the activities of doing business in a civilized way and improving the quality of service. Representatives of 38 advanced units in doing business in a civilized way and improving the quality of service from all places throughout the province exchanged their experiences. They issued a joint written proposal to all staff members and workers on the financial and trade front of the whole province. Provincial CCP committee Secretary Wang Lizhi attended. Vice Governor Guan Xuesi spoke. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 82 HK]

WEN WEI PO DISCUSSES BUSH'S TRIP TO BEIJING

HK060558 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 5 May 82 p 2

[Article by Kuan Chien-tzu [4619 6015 1311]: "A Send-Off for Mr Bush to Beijing"]

[Text] Mr George Bush of the United States is to go to Beijing on 7 May. Mr Bush was former chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in Beijing before the establishment of the Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. To be fair, Mr Bush has made his contribution to establishing Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations.

This time, he will go to Beijing in the capacity of vice president. Besides, he will be on an official visit. He will look much more impressive than before.

What is the purpose of Bush's present visit to Beijing? This has not been officially announced. His intended visit was only disclosed after he left Washington on his trip to countries in Asia and to Australia. It was reported then that he wished to go to Beijing after his visits to Asia and Australia, but Beijing did not respond at once. "Can you come at any time you please?" Beijing consented after some consideration. Therefore, Bush will be going. What is the purpose of his visit? Journalists are very sensitive and they are certain that it is to settle the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

Bush admitted in New Zealand that this was "a serious question." However, asked whether the United States would set a time limit for arms sales to Taiwan, Bush did not reply.

This is quite natural. How can Bush make public his mission before arriving in Beijing? However, one thing is quite certain. He has admitted the importance of the Sino-U.S. relations. He has admitted that this question involves U.S. national interests. Therefore, he holds that the question of arms sales to Taiwan must be frankly negotiated.

What he said is quite pleasing to the ear. However, he said that the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan was an "internal matter." What does this mean?

Can the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, which is a province of the PRC whose capital is Beijing, be regarded as a U.S. "internal matter?" Does this mean that Taiwan is an internal part of the United States? Have you made a mistake, Vice President Bush?

If the U.S. worthies do not change this way of thinking, they will never be able to get along with us on an equal footing. They are interfering in the internal affairs of another country, yet they regard their interference as their own "internal matter." They have thus posed themselves as the world's overlords. They seem to think that the whole world belongs to the United States and therefore the whole world's affairs are U.S. "internal matters."

Dear U.S. worthies, you are wrong and have said something wrong. Why is it necessary to take the trouble of coming to hold talks in Beijing with the Chinese if the issue of arms sales to Taiwan is a U.S. "internal matter?" China has never meddled in others' "internal matters," but it will never allow others to interfere in its "internal matters" or "internal affairs" no matter whether you are the U.S. overlord or the Soviet overlord!

Bush said: We do not want to put the clock back, restart old disputes or open up old wounds, nor do we want to denounce the PRC with language used in the past.

Very well, thank you, Vice President Bush for your kindness. But if the clock is turned back, it is not China that owes the United States a debt but the United States that owes the Chinese a debt. A few major examples will be enough to illustrate this: In the aggression of the eight-power allied forces in 1900, the United States was involved. When Yuan Shikai opposed Dr Sun Yat-sen and attempted to become emperor, he was supported by the United States. After World War II, the KMT planned to "wipe out the communist bandits within 3 months," and the United States supported it with arms supply.

Let us ask: Is it the United States that forgives China or China that forgives the United States?

At present, the United States again supports Taiwan's KMT authorities with arms supplies. Is it different in nature from what you did when the KMT launched the civil war? Have not Taiwan's KMT authorities been clamoring again about "counterattacking the mainland" since the beginning of this year? Is it not obvious that the United States is supporting the KMT to set up a separatist regime by force of arms so that Taiwan may serve forever as a U.S. "unsinkable aircraft carrier" even if there is no "counterattack?"

Referring to arms sales to Taiwan, Mr Bush said in Tokyo that the United States would show consideration for its old friends. This means that the United States is persisting in its old ways, that is, it is persisting overbearingly in interfering in China's internal affairs and in violating China's sovereignty. Why should Mr Bush take the trouble of traveling a long way to Beijing if this is the case?

It is ridiculous for the U.S. political VIP's to say that they will not forget their old friends. In China, your old friends were Empress Dowager and Yuan Shikai. In those days, you opposed Dr Sun Yat-sen; Syngman Rhee and Ngo Dinh Diem were also your friends. In whose hands did they die? In Europe, Britain is your old friend. However, during the Suez Canal war, U.S. Secretary of State John Dulles opposed your old friend Britain resulting in Robert Eden's resignation in an extremely awkward manner. In Latin America, the Argentine military government is a pro-American political power and is your old friend. But at present, you have again stabbed your old friend in the back! We do not want to predict when and what you will do to your old friend in Taiwan. In short, the term "old friend" you use is not worth a fig. It is merely used to cover up your hegemonist acts.

Mr Bush need not say fine words during his visit to Beijing. It is better for him to set a time limit for arms sales to Taiwan, that is, to set a time limit for violating China's sovereignty! This may be regarded as the greatest kindness to us Chinese. We Chinese people will make our own judgment and decide what action we will take in accordance with what the United States does!

HONG KONG PAPER VIEWS PRC FOREIGN TRADE

Trade With South Korea

HK050155 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 5 May 82 p 8

[By Peter Humphrey]

[Text] China's triangular trade through Hong Kong with South Korea has rocketed tenfold in the past two years. Chinese goods officially recorded as being shipped from Hong Kong to Korea last year totalled HK\$413.17 million and Korean origin goods likewise shipped to China totalled HK\$810.99 million, giving an aggregate trade volume of HK\$1.22 billion. These statistics were compiled by the government's census and statistics department.

In 1980 Korean registered goods valued around HK\$180 million were exported through Hong Kong to China and Korea's imports of Chinese goods through Hong Kong were around HK\$150 million, giving an aggregate of HK\$330 million, one quarter of last year's figure. This compares with an aggregate volume in 1979 of only HK\$120 million, indicating that in merely two years this trade has grown tenfold.

The total volume of all trade between China and Korea through all third countries is difficult to estimate, though Seoul businessmen and customs authorities last year estimated the total at around HK\$6 billion.

Korean customs authorities disclosed last year that China was Seoul's largest supplier of imported anthracite, valued at HK\$14.6 million.

Businessmen who were formerly Chinese citizens employed by the Ministry of Coal in Beijing and who are familiar with China's coal exports told [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST] BUSINESS NEWS that of almost seven million tonnes of coal exported last year, at least 0.7 million tonnes went to Korea. This contrasts sharply with lower tonnage estimated of 175,000 based on the value quoted by Seoul customs of HK\$14.6 million for anthracite divided by the world average per ton price of the coal.

Upwards of one million tonnes went to North Korea, sources said, around three million tonnes to Japan and large amounts to Romania. A remaining 1.8 million tonnes was more diffusely exported in smaller consignments, and it is from this portion that coal ends up in Korea, the businessmen said.

A former official of the Coal Ministry in Beijing said the ministry holds up-to-date information of prices offered for coal by Korea. Re-export statistics compiled by the census and statistics department did not list coal as a significant item in China-Hong Kong-Korea trade.

Other large elements of the Sino-Korean trade fall into the agricultural produce category, such as sesame, soyabeans, peanuts and Chinese garlic, explained a businessman who has just shipped 3,000 tonnes of Chinese sesame to Seoul.

The Korean Government advertises its annual needs and bids its buying price, and all business in raw materials and foods is officially conducted by the government rather than by private businesses. Korean officials are also fully aware of the origin of their purchases, he said.

Chinese trade organisations have items in their contracts with Hong Kong businesses exacting that the buyer must provide the seller with a document proving that the goods were not delivered in Korea, South Africa or Israel. Nor will China accept in its ports vessels carrying the flag of these three countries.

However, goods are loaded on to ships in Chinese ports and shipped directly to Korea. Coal, pig-iron and agricultural produce is shipped mainly from Qinhuangdao, Tianjin-Xingang and Lianyungang.

Some Japanese shipping and trading companies specialise in this business, shipping Chinese goods both to Korea and Taiwan.

Trade With Saudi Arabia

HK060310 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 May 82 p 8

[By Peter Humphrey]

[Text] Saudi Arabia, a country officially in China's black books because it maintains relations with Taiwan, is importing large quantities of Chinese products through Hong Kong. Saudi Arabian imports of Chinese products through Hong Kong last year were valued at \$262 million, mainly comprising textiles worth \$43 million and trade goods worth \$35 million.

China also imported a modest \$40,425 of goods from Saudi Arabia through the Colony, principally internal combustion engine components worth \$21,000.

Beijing has denied all relations with Saudi Arabia so long as Riyadh recognises the Chinese Nationalist regime on Taiwan. The discreet visit to China of a Saudi prince last year triggered speculation that Beijing and Riyadh want to extend at least their trade relations, if not to establish diplomatic relations.

With South Africa, Israel

HK060257 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 May 82 p 9

[By Peter Humphrey]

[Text] China, which has soaring trade with its anticommunist "enemy," South Korea, also has flourishing trade links with South Africa and Israel via Hong Kong.

This is despite the fact that Beijing has long forsworn all relations with Pretoria because of South Africa's apartheid policy, and with Israel because of its treatment of the Palestinians.

Hong Kong official figures reveal that China's trade with South Africa -- using Hong Kong as the staging post -- topped HK\$175 million last year.

Sources in South Africa have told the SCM POST that Chinese goods are openly sold in shops there, and in central Johannesburg there is a shop rather like Hong Kong's China products stores, specialising in goods imported from China.

As previously reported in the SCM POST, China's Hong Kong-routed trade with South Korea has expanded 10-fold in the past two years. Businessmen believe that Sino-South African trade will likewise rocket in coming years.

The re-export products from China represent a significant chunk of the total volume of goods shipped from Hong Kong to South Africa last year -- about 20 per cent. The figures were compiled by the government's census and statistics department.

Reliable sources add that a much larger volume of business is conducted through Overseas Chinese in other third countries. No reliable figures can be compiled for the overall total of trade between China and South Africa though because of the great sensitivity which imbues the issue of China's relations with those countries.

Only in March China's foreign minister, Mr Huang Hua, said in a message to a United Nations meeting to mark the international day for the elimination of racial discrimination that China refuses to enter into "any relations whatsoever" with the South African Government. His message described the South African Government as a racist regime which had committed a crime against mankind. China officially aligns itself with African black liberation movements. "The Chinese Government has always firmly refused to enter into any relations whatsoever with the South African authorities and supported the imposition of sanctions on South Africa by all countries," NCNA quoted Mr Huang as saying.

Yet China's recorded exports through Hong Kong middle-men to South Africa last year, totalled HK\$169 million. China's imports from South Africa were a mere HK\$6 million, according to official Hong Kong statistics. The main Chinese exports reaching South Africa last year were textiles, valued at about HK\$60 million. China's imports of South African goods were mainly pearls and precious stones modestly valued at HK\$4.4 million.

Just as China's trade with South Africa and Israel jars with Beijing's official foreign policy, the sale of Chinese products in those two countries points to similar double standards in Pretoria and Tel Aviv. Because of South Africa's long standing anathema to socialist countries and because of China's support for black Africa, Pretoria has taken a strong line against relations with China. It has preferred relations with Taiwan's Kuomintang regime, which fled Communist China in 1949, and the past few years have seen an upsurge in friendship between Taipei and South Africa. There have been frequent exchange visits of senior leaders.

Beijing would find it impossible to establish relations with Pretoria at present, not only because of the Taiwan issue, but especially because by so doing it would lose its relations with virtually all other African countries.

Relations with those countries are for China a mainstay of its Third World foreign policy system. Among the goods openly displayed in Johannesburg shops are clothes, household wares and handicrafts. It is not difficult to distinguish the China-made from the Taiwan-made goods sold in South Africa even though both may bear the tag "made in China." The use of mainland China's simplified characters on items examined confirms that they originated from the People's Republic.

While China, in its present spirit of economic pragmatism, has pursued indirect trade with its enemies, it is hyper-sensitive should anyone suggest this is so. For example vigorous denials from Beijing followed American press reports in November that China had supplied Pretoria with enriched uranium for two 1,000 megawatt power plants. And when it was reported that China had provided fuel for South African tanks in Namibia in exchange for diamonds and gold, Beijing reacted sharply, accusing Moscow, Hanoi and Havana of spreading malicious rumours. In the case of China's exports to Israel through Hong Kong, local figures show that the volume is less significant than its South African counterpart.

Last year the value of exports was HK\$32 million, but this was nonetheless eight percent of the total volume of exports shipped from Hong Kong to Israel. The main products exported were crude animal and vegetable products -- valued at almost HK\$19 million -- and textiles worth HK\$6 million.

China's imports from Israel through Hong Kong were a fraction of this and amounted to only HK\$223,075, mainly consisting of textiles and synthetic fibres. With Israel, Beijing has dismissed the possibility of relations because of the Chinese commitment to organisations fighting for the cause of a free Palestine. Indeed, last year when it was alleged that Beijing planned to buy arms from Tel Aviv, an official Chinese magazine declared: "The Chinese Government will have nothing to do with Israel as long as it occupies Arab territories and denies the Palestinian people their national rights."

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